



## Tomorrow

Cocktail for one  
The rehabilitation of Molotov, Stalin's man back from the dead  
Panama purchase  
Roy Strong on the passage of fashion  
Tricky crossing  
Braving the Bitches to reach the island of Ramsey  
Foreign froth  
The pick of import beers

## Portfolio

The Times Portfolio prize of £2,000 was outright yesterday by 25-year-old opera singer Mr John Hall is a member of the Glyndebourne opera company.  
Report, page 2; Portfolio list, page 20; rules and how to play, back page

## Britain's £457m released

Brussels finally released Britain's £457m net budget rebate which was frozen by the European Parliament in December. A British spokesman acknowledged the payment with considerable satisfaction. Page 6

## Council 'fines'

Eight Conservative-led county councils will be "fined" more than £30m this year for spending more than the targets set by central government. Page 2

## Diet dangers

The links between diet and heart disease are sufficiently strong to warrant substantial changes in British eating habits, medical experts reported yesterday. Page 3

## Walesa attack

Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, accused the Polish authorities of trying to divide workers and intellectuals with the trial of four members of the dissident group KOR. Page 5

## Durban bomb

Four people, all blacks, were killed and 13 were injured when a car bomb exploded in an industrial estate in Durban. Page 6

## Fire cause

Inadequate fire precautions were in part responsible for the fire at the Falklands Islands hospital in April which killed eight people, an inquiry has said. Page 2

## French liberties

President Mitterand will seek a constitutional amendment which would extend the use of a referendum to any situation in which fundamental liberties were at stake.

## Aid for ironclad

Nearly £1m is to be spent this year on restoring HMS Warrior, the first iron battleship, at Hartlepool docks. The Ships Preservation Trust, which owns the 120-year-old warship, is receiving help from the Manpower Services Commission.

## Habibti fails

Habibti, the reigning European champion sprinter, finished only sixth behind Chief Singer in the July Cup at Newmarket yesterday. Michael, Seely's report. Page 27

## England recover

After a bad start England recovered to end the day 237 for 6 in the third Test against the West Indies, at Headingley. Page 25

Leader page 15  
Letters: On Britain and EMS, from Mr R. Jenkins, MP; Police Bill, from Mr E. Griffiths, MP; and others; science and miracles, from Professor R. J. Berry and others  
Leading articles: Beirut; Harlequin schools.  
Features, Pages 12-14  
Bernard Levin forecasts a nasty release for Sarah Tisdall; how Heseltine outflanked the top brass; if the July plotters had killed Hitler. Spectrum: The runaway success of Zola Budd.  
Austria, Pages 17-19  
A Special Report covering politics, the economy, refugees and the opera.  
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Motoring

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# Striking dockers agree to meet employers today

● An attempt will be made at a meeting today between employers and port workers' leaders to settle the national dock strike.  
● The coal board has promised that miners expelled from the NUM for working will not be dismissed.

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Employers and dock workers' leaders meet today in an attempt to resolve the four-day-old national dock strike. The negotiations were agreed by the Transport and General Workers' Union after an invitation by the National Association of Port Employers.

Union sources last night, however, were doubtful that dock workers' leaders would want to "rush in" to a settlement.

A statement issued by the association represented only a minor shift in its position, but the offer of talks was seen as an olive branch to try to end the dispute, which is fast developing into a considerable industrial crisis.

The association's move came after the National Dock Labour Board ruled in favour of the union in the Immingham, Humberside, docks dispute which sparked off the stoppage.

The union said that more than 3,000 non-registered dockers yesterday joined their 13,700 registered colleagues in the stoppage. Poole, in Dorset and Shoreham, in Sussex, both non-registered ports, were at a standstill.

Most ferry services were operating normally, partly because of an assurance that passenger services would not be disrupted.

Workers at Felixstowe, Britain's biggest container port, are due to decide at a mass meeting today whether to join the action. A walk-out at Southampton yesterday meant that the liners Queen Elizabeth 2 and Canberra will be stopped from docking. The Cunard ship, Queen Elizabeth 2, was scheduled to arrive today and P & O's Canberra on Sunday.

Action by the National Union of Seamen to stop freight on Sealink ferries in protest at the company's privatization is due to start at midnight tonight. It is expected to cause considerable traffic jams leading into the 24 Sealink ports and yesterday the police were turning away hundreds of lorries from Dover.

The executive of the National Union of Railwaymen is expected to join the action.

Mr Gordon Sambrook, chairman of the British Steel Corporation's general steel group and responsible for the movement of supplies through Immingham, said that he would "go through hell or high water" to maintain the corporation's raw material supplies. (Our Industrial Editor writes).

He accused dockers of planning to disrupt the steel industry and said that the Immingham dispute which led to the national docks strike was "a grossly contrived situation".

"Nothing we have done we believe is different from what we have done in the past, but quite suddenly in the space of one day we got a national strike. Nobody is capable of organizing that unless it was part of a pre-prepared plan", Mr Sambrook said.

Parliament, page 4

# Coal board move to end 'closed shop'

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor  
The National Coal Board last night moved to end the de facto closed shop in the coal industry in the wake of a union rule change to discipline anti-strike rebels.

Mr Ned Smith, director of industrial relations for the board, promised that loss of a union card for going to work would not mean dismissal.

His intervention could put at risk the prospects of a peace forming in talks between the board and the national Union of Mineworkers next Wednesday. Mr Arthur Scargill, the union's president, reacted angrily to the statement, saying: "We don't work with scabs."

The coal board's announcement, evidently made in response to a decision by the NUM conference to introduce a new disciplinary code permitting suspension or expulsion from the union for "deliberate conduct", took pitmen's leaders by surprise.

Mr Smith said it was important that all miners should clearly understand that their employment was not at risk because of the rule change. The coal board had not entered into a closed shop agreement.

Unabashed by developments in the City, the conference unanimously approved an emergency resolution from the union executive on these lines. Continued on back page, col 2

With the union, he said, "Men at present working and those who are not working returning to work can be assured of continuing employment."

Expulsion of suspension of trade union membership will not affect the contract of employment of the men concerned.

Mr Scargill conceded that there was no closed shop agreement. "We are satisfied with 100 per cent membership of the union. If in this industry there are miners who for any reason are not members of the NUM, this union, and its members will not work with them."

The coal board's move came last night shortly after the union's delegate conference in Sheffield agreed to press ahead with plans to intensify the stoppage, and set a "no pit closures" agenda for the negotiations with the coal board next week.

Continued on back page, col 2

# Tories rally to kill coup rumour

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent  
Number 10 yesterday mobilized Mr John Gummer, the Tory Party chairman, and Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, in an attempt to "kill the July madness" that a party coup was being planned against the Prime Minister.

For the second day running the Press Association news agency set the pace with a remarkable report that more than 100 Tory MPs, including about 20 ministers, were involved in regular meetings with the aim of removing Mrs Margaret Thatcher as leader before the next general election.

There are undoubtedly a number of Conservative MPs who would like to see the back of Mrs Thatcher, some of them

even meet and talk about their dreams, but one potential conspirator said yesterday that he would not count on more than 50 - and there was some scepticism about their nerve.

Mr Gummer dismissed the agency report on ITN's News at One.

Mr Younger, a favourite party spokesman in a crisis, said in a BBC radio interview: "There is no sign of widespread and deep unrest."

Meanwhile, Mr Francis Pym had a field day, if only because Downing Street had identified and portrayed him, mistakenly, as the possible focus of conspiracy.

Mr Pym, who knew of no plotted coup, said in one radio interview that Downing Street had lied about a meeting which he was supposed to have arranged, purportedly to undermine Mrs Thatcher, that his accusers showed signs of paranoia and that they should take a holiday.

Continued on back page, col 1



Wit and ambition: Mrs Ferraro.

# Mondale makes historic choice

From Nicholas Ashford, San Francisco

For once throwing caution to the wind, Mr Walter Mondale, the likely Democratic presidential candidate, yesterday made history by nominating a woman as his vice-presidential running mate.

She is New York Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro, a mother of three, who likes to refer to herself as a housewife from Queens.

The decision to place a woman on the presidential ticket for the first time in American history represents the most imaginative move from Mr Mondale in his plodding campaign to win the Democratic nomination, and should greatly increase his chances of narrowing the huge gap between himself and President Reagan before the November election.

Although polls show that a woman vice-presidential candidate may alienate some conservative males, Mr Mondale is counting on Mrs Ferraro to galvanize support among women voters - independents and liberal Republicans as well as Democrats.

Women represent 54 per cent of the electorate and have tended to vote independently of their husbands in recent years. In choosing Mrs Ferraro, Mr Mondale has also opted for a running mate who will burnish his own rather dull candidacy.

She is very photogenic, a sparkling public speaker, has a sharp New Yorker's wit and is very ambitious. In fact, there is a danger she may overshadow Mr Mondale. Mrs Ferraro should also help win back to the Democratic fold some of the blue-collar workers from the industrialized north-east and Midwest who deserted the party in droves in 1980.

Her own background is solidly working class - her father ran a New York restaurant and her mother worked as a seamstress after his death. Mrs Ferraro represents a district made famous by the fictional

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# Nigerian envoys told to quit

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Government has expelled two members of the Nigerian High Commission and told the High Commissioner who is already in Lagos that it would be inappropriate for him to return.

The dramatic but not wholly unexpected decision was announced by Sir Geoffrey Howe in the Commons yesterday one week after the attempted kidnapping which led to it.

It follows the refusal by Nigeria's military rulers to allow four members of the High Commission to be interviewed by police investigating the bizarre plot to smuggle the former minister, Alhaji Umaru Dikko, back to Lagos in a wooden crate.

The High Commissioner, Major-General Halidu Hamaniya, was summoned to the Foreign Office by Sir Antony Acland, Permanent Under-Secretary on Wednesday an aide that in view of this refusal, two members of his 122 staff, Mr Peter Oyedele, a counsellor, and Mr Okeke Edet, an attaché, should leave the country within seven days.

The major-general, who arrived here only two months ago, at the same time informed Sir Antony that his own government had recalled him for "consultations" in Lagos.

Mr Edet was the man found acting as courier to the crates in which Alhaji Dikko and three other men were discovered by customs officers and police at Stansted airport.

Sir Geoffrey, making his second statement in four days on the affair, later faced prolonged questioning from MPs, some of whom felt that Alhaji Dikko should not remain here either.

But it was only in answer to the last question of the session that he revealed the Government's intent to refuse re-entry to Major-General Hamaniya.

"In view of the fact that the full extent of the High Commission's involvement has not been established it would be inappropriate for the High Commissioner to return," he said.

Parliament, page 4

# Maxwell on verge of Mirror takeover

By William Kay, City Editor

Mr Robert Maxwell was kept waiting yesterday for what he is convinced is the mere formality of Reed International agreeing to sell him Mirror Group Newspapers for £100m.

Talks between the two sides' financial advisers in the past two days appear to have clarified the remaining areas of misunderstanding over the precise terms and conditions of the deal, which would give Mr Maxwell control of a national newspaper for the first time.

The Mirror group owns the Daily Mirror, Sunday Mirror, Sunday People, The Sporting Life and the Scots-based Daily Record and Sunday Mail.

A spokesman for Pergamon Press, Mr Maxwell's private family company, said: "The new unconditional offer is now on its way to Sir Alex Jarvis, the chairman of Reed International."

In the wake of the steep falls on the stock market this week, it is now widely accepted that Mr Maxwell's bid is worth at least £30m more than Reed could expect to obtain by floating the Mirror group on the market as an independent company.

However, Reed would normally want to inform Mirror executives before publicly announcing the deal. They were expected to give it a hostile reception.

The Daily Mirror's NUJ Chapel last night voted to send a letter to Mr Clive Thornton, the Mirror Group chairman, undertaking to refrain from disrupting work, other than through agreed procedures, for 12 months. The undertaking is personal to Mr Thornton and the journalists confirmed their "total commitment" to floating the Mirror group.

● The extent of Mr Maxwell's involvement in the rescue plan which saved Derby County Football Club from extinction last season, was revealed yesterday when the millionaire publisher was named in an 11-man consortium which is set to buy the club's Baseball Ground.

Mr Stuart Webb, the Derby chairman, described him as the "major ingredient" in the rescue.

# Britain expels Libyans

By John Witherow

Two Libyan diplomats who remained in London after Britain severed diplomatic relations with Tripoli are being expelled for allegedly putting pressure on opponents of Colonel Gaddafi.

The Foreign Office said last night that the men, who worked in the Libyan interests section under the protection of the Saudi Arabian embassy, were told last Saturday that they had 14 days to leave the country.

Sir John Leahy, Deputy Under-Secretary with responsibility for Middle Eastern affairs, summoned Sheikh Nasser Almanqour, the Saudi ambassador, to tell him that "despite very clear warnings given when diplomatic relations with Libya were broken on April 22, the two members of the Libyan interests section had been engaging in activities incompatible with their status."

The Foreign Office said that it was willing to consider replacements for the two men.

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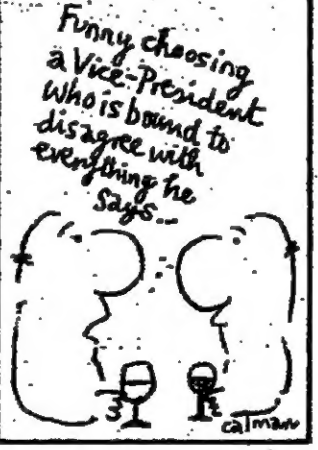
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# MPs find fraud and bribery in property agency

By Christopher Wainman, Property Correspondent

A picture of widespread fraud and corruption within the Property Services Agency, which is responsible for building and maintaining government property, is disclosed in a report by the House of Commons Committee of Public Accounts published yesterday.

Between 1980 and 1983 known losses from fraud and irregularities totalled £860,000, of which the Government expects to recover £720,000, but that is "only the tip of the iceberg", the committee says.

The committee, the parliamentary watchdog, governs most spending, calls for a drive to root out corruption in the agency. It criticizes weaknesses of management which have allowed cases of fraud because of lack of monitoring. "We

shall expect next year to see evidence of significant improvements in attitudes and performance."

After examining the extent of fraud in the agency in the past few years, the committee concludes that "an unsatisfactory state of affairs still exists."

"The very serious frauds which have come to light in recent years would be cause for concern in any organization, but they are intolerable in a government department. And the fact that only half of them were detected within PSA increases the suspicion that much more fraud may have remained undetected."

In addition, the inadequate management and the weak system of controls which had permitted fraud had also



Sir Geoffrey Wardle: "Tip of the iceberg."

resulted in considerable unquantifiable losses through poor value for money, the committee says.

Between 1978 and 1983, the

agency disciplined nearly 200 staff in accordance with irregularities the committee reports. Of those 66 were dismissed, 21 of them last year, but in some cases culpable staff or negligent supervisors escaped disciplinary action.

The committee recommends that as well as any judicial penalties, dishonesty should normally entail dismissal for staff and loss of orders for contractors.

The committee's criticisms come after a report by Sir Geoffrey Wardle, who had also concluded that the cases of fraud uncovered represented "only the tip of the iceberg". As a result of the committee's hearings earlier in the year, the agency's chief executive, Mr Montague Alfred, had his

contract terminated by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment.

Mr Jenkin said that Mr Alfred's view that the Wardle report was "unbalanced" was unacceptable. The minister agreed with the committee, which described Mr Alfred's attitude as complacent.

In his report, Sir Geoffrey recommended action to introduce safeguards and strict monitoring to prevent fraud. Under his new chief executive, Mr Gordon Maudie, the agency is implementing most of the recommendations.

Twenty-sixth report from the Committee of Public Accounts, Session 1983-84. Fraud in the Property Services Agency: The Wardle Report; System Controls in District Works Offices (Stationery Office, £5.55)

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## And So To Bed

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## Lives lost in hospital fire because of poor facilities

By John Witherow

A commission of inquiry into the Falklands hospital fire which killed eight people, including a nurse, Barbara Chick, has decided that lives were lost because of inadequate fire precautions.

The commission, which concluded that the fire was probably started accidentally on April 10 by a patient or member of staff, possibly leaving a cigarette near mattresses, singled out the fact that internal hoses were not connected to the water supply.

If they had been connected, and the hospital fitted with fire doors, it "might have helped in either fighting the fire or in helping the breathing apparatus teams to enter the building in the face of intense heat and this might have saved lives".

The commission of four decided that this "reflected the failure of the Public Works Department to monitor and control their work programme and assess priorities".

It was also concluded that there was some confusion over poorly-drafted fire orders and the design of windows impeded escape.

Although there was a 10-minute delay in alerting the fire brigade because of an "inadvertent breakdown of communication", the commission decided this may not have led to extra deaths.

But the report does outline a series of unfortunate delays. Once the alarm was raised there was a delay in sounding the siren because Port Stanley's telephone operator had to leave the switchboard to turn on the siren.

As a result, urgent telephone calls were blocked. Once the fire brigades reached the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital they were faced with inadequate water pressure from two fire hydrants near by and the failure of two trailer pumps.

The commission exonerated the RAF fire services of any delay on arriving at the blaze and said the fire-fighting efforts "produced an excellent example of civil and military co-operation".

The report recommended a number of changes, including that the Public Works Department should urgently check that adequate fire precautions have been taken.

The fire underlined a series of warnings about hazards at the hospital. As long as five years ago fire experts gave a warning that emergency doors were kept locked and that fire hoses were not connected.

Soon after the liberation of Port Stanley in 1982 a local official wrote to Whitehall calling for improvements in the water supply and estimated that if fire broke out it would become uncontrollable within three minutes.

## Portfolio £2,000 win for opera singer

There was one winner of the £2,000 Times Portfolio competition yesterday. Mr John Hall, of Ringmer, in East Sussex, Mr Hall aged 28, an opera singer will play the part of Figaro in the Glyndebourne touring production this autumn. He trained at the Royal College of Music after studying at Wellesbourne Grammar School. He has been a member of the Glyndebourne company for the past four years.

Mr Hall, a bass, has read The Times since his school days.

Readers are reminded that they must subtract minus scores from their total in calculating the number they have reached. Readers who have not obtained a card and wish to do so should write to:

The Times Portfolio  
PO Box 40,  
Blackburn BB1 6AJ  
enclosing a stamped addressed envelope.

To claim, telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches The Times Portfolio Dividend. Readers are asked not to ring The Times newspaper number.

Time Portfolio list, page 20  
Rules and how to play, page 20  
Information service, back page

## Ombudsman wants more powers

By Nicholas Timmins  
Social Services Correspondent

The powers of the health service ombudsman, which have now been established for 10 years, should be extended, the retiring ombudsman, Sir Cecil Clothier, said yesterday.

In his final annual report, Sir Cecil says the Ombudsman should be given powers to initiate investigations himself. He should be able to look in NHS personnel matters, and also examine maladministration when the NHS is seeking tenders from outside firms - a growing area with the Government's drive to privatise cleaning, catering and laundry in the NHS.

In addition, he makes it plain that the office could easily take on complaints about doctors' clinical judgment, although he says it is for Parliament to decide whether he should do so.

A third of all complaints submitted to him have to be rejected because they involve clinical judgment and when patients are complaining about a hospital doctors' judgment they have either to sue or use the "second opinion" procedure, in which other doctors review the case.

Sir Cecil cites a number of cases where the second opinion procedure has left patients dissatisfied. A lay adjudicator in such cases might well reassure the public and avoid much unnecessary litigation, he says.

## Tory shires face £30m fine despite cutting cost

By Hugh Clayton  
Local Government Correspondent

Conservative-led county councils will be "fined" more than £30m this year for spending above government targets although several have budgeted for less than the amount the Government considers necessary for them to provide adequate services.

Several Conservative councillors in the shires protested early this year that they would be penalised although they had kept spending low.

The collective cost to them of the Government's squeeze on councils was disclosed yesterday when ministers issued statistics about spending by all English rating authorities except Liverpool City Council.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said that penalties for over-spending would total £452m this year of which more than half would fall on seven Labour authorities in London. They included the Greater London Council and the Inner London Education Authority.

Mr Jenkin said that if those two authorities and Islington Borough Council had spent at the targets prescribed by ministers, rates in the borough would have been 48 per cent less than their level.

Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the GLC, said that Mr Jenkin had failed to mention £120m in government grant which had been taken from the council in the past five years. "It is daylight robbery."

### FINES AGAINST TORY SHIRES

Spending as % of GVE of target	Penalty
Bucks 97.2	101
Cambs 96.5	102
Devon 96.2	101
Essex 96.6	101
Herts 96.7	101
Kent 93.7	101
Leics 96.1	101
Somerset 97.5	101
	22.1m

GVE: Official estimate of what council needs to spend.

Target: Most ministers think council ought to spend.

Penalty: Grant cut for spending above target.

Source: The Environment Secretary's office.

Notes: Figures are for 1983-84.

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## Milk production falls below quota level

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Milk production in England and Wales appears already to have fallen below the level imposed under the EEC quota agreement last April.

The drop is attributed partly to the hot, dry weather, which has restricted grass growth, and partly to deliberate efforts by farmers to reduce production.

Less productive cows have been sent to slaughter and others have been left to suckle their calves in the fields instead of being milked. Sales of both feed concentrates and calf milk substitutes are said to be well down.

The pressure on the industry as a whole to reduce production appears consequently to have eased for the moment, although there are numerous cases of individual difficulties.

Both the National Farmers' Union and the Country Landowners' Association, while welcoming the Agricultural Holdings Act which became law yesterday, drew attention to a possible conflict over tenant farmers who wish to give up their milk quota allocations.

Sir Richard Butler, the unions president, said that the changes to the quota regulations announced in the Commons on Wednesday failed to remove the right of landlords to veto a tenant's application to cease dairy farming in return for compensation.

Tenant farmers represented about 40 per cent of all milk producers.

Mr Peter Giffard, the landowners' president, said that his members were equally determined that the value of their land should not diminish because tenants chose to surrender their quota allocations.

The Milk Marketing Board said that a reported 10 per cent drop in production in Devon and Cornwall was unlikely to affect doorstep deliveries during the holiday season.

## Jenkins and Owen 'role reversal'

By Philip Webster  
Political Reporter

The divergence of view between Mr Roy Jenkins and his successor as leader of the Social Democrats, Dr David Owen, about the future direction of the party was causing wry amusement among its Alliance partners yesterday.

One Liberal MP remarked on the irony of the fact that Mr Jenkins, who was considered to be the right-wing contender when he defeated Dr Owen for the leadership in 1982, had now seen fit to speak out with a warning against Dr Owen's apparent espousal of the free market approach.

"There has been a total role reversal in the space of two years," he said.

But although there was some embarrassment in the SDP leadership yesterday about Mr Jenkins' remarks in the first annual lecture to the Tawney Society on Wednesday, in which he offered a sharply different vision for the future of the SDP than that held by Dr Owen, it was playing down suggestions of a split.

It was said that Jenkins' views on a closer relationship with the Liberals were well known.

There is no doubt, however, that the fears of some leading SDP figures about Dr Owen's apparent rightward move on economic policy were reflected in Mr Jenkins' warning that the party should not adopt a "sub-Thatcherite posture".

It would be a great mistake, he said, to give the impression that the SDP was a party of short-term convenience. "The Alliance in my view is for better or worse. There can be no SDP triumphs or defeats which are not also Liberal triumphs and defeats and vice versa."

## Campaign to combat loan sharks

By Patricia Clough

An appeal for help and advice for people caught in the clutches of loan sharks was launched yesterday by Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading.

With spreading unemployment and the continuing economic crisis, more and more people are getting caught in a debt trap from which they may never escape," he said.

One such is a man from Sheffield who borrowed £100, and agreed to pay it back at £7.50 a week for 20 weeks. But he had to borrow again to pay off the first debt and ended up paying £30 a week to one loan company and £17.50 to another.

Sir Gordon appealed particularly to the big banks, building societies and finance companies to "make a contribution towards tackling this growing social problem".

Citizens' advice bureau, local authorities and other organizations give debt counselling in some of the worst-hit areas "but it is only scratching the surface of the problem".

Moneylenders, Sir Gordon said, offer small loans in the doorstep - a criminal offence - and then offer "top-up" loans later before the original debt has been settled.

## Divorced mothers still protected

By Frances Gibb  
Legal Affairs Correspondent

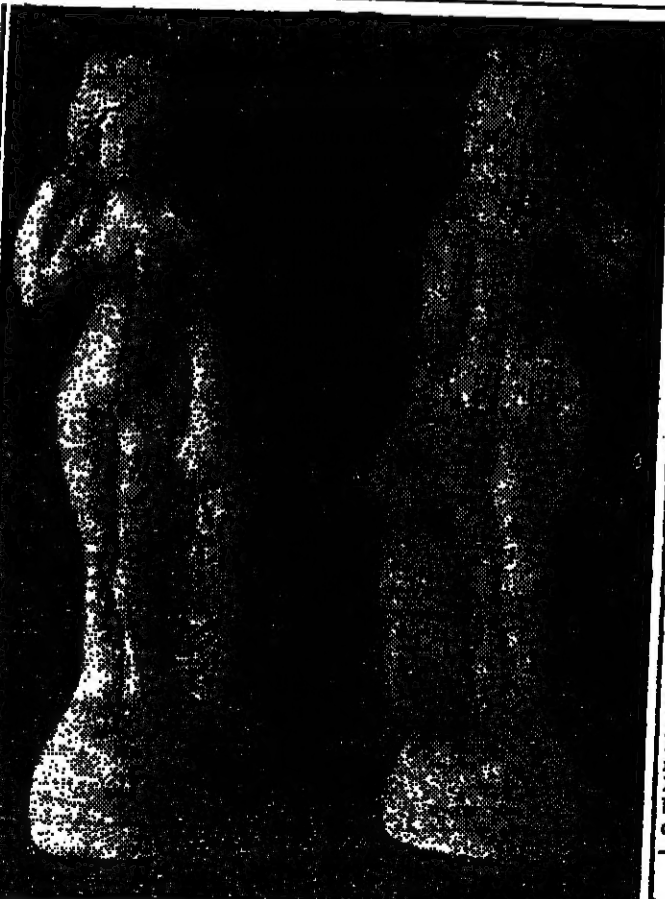
A divorced wife who gives up her job to stay at home to look after children will be fully protected under new divorce laws which received Royal Assent yesterday, according to the Lord Chancellor's Department.

In guidance leaflets the Department says that the Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Act, 1984, the first divorce law reform for 10 years, does "not require a divorced wife to go out to work to support herself".

"A woman who has the care of children, especially young children, is entitled to continue to look to her former husband for continued financial support", it says. "For the law to hold otherwise, in many cases would be plainly unjust."

The leaflets are aimed at answering fears and criticisms expressed about the new Act, which encourages a "clean break" between divorcing couples.

It makes the needs of children a first priority in any financial settlement and enables petitions for divorce to be presented after only one year of marriage.



Venus observed: A late Roman figurine in exceptionally good condition which was found during excavations at Rongier Street, York. It will go on display in the Yorkshire Museum, after conservation work by the York Archaeological Trust.

## Youth loses Alkameter appeal and judge fails test

From Our Correspondent  
Gloucester

A judge yesterday "ran out of puff" and failed an experimental Alkameter test during a case at Gloucester Crown Court.

But despite his own failure, Judge Anthony Bulger, dismissed an appeal by Richard Dawes, aged 19, against conviction for failing to provide a breath specimen.

Mr Dawes, an aircraft fitter, of Romney Avenue, Lockleaze, Bristol, loses his driving licence for six months under the totting up procedure.

The judge had been told that Mr Dawes was asleep in his car in a sleeping bag when police knocked on his window at 1.30am. The car was in a public car park in Gloucester.

Police constable Keith Sumner told Dawes to get into the police car, and take the breath test. Despite being told what to do, Dawes did not blow long enough or hard enough.

"It is not my policy to give people a second chance," PC Sumner said.

Dawes was subsequently convicted by Gloucester magistrates of failing to give a breath specimen, but cleared of being in charge of a car with excess alcohol in his blood.

Yesterday after Judge Bulger failed to complete the test, Mr Ian Glenn, representing Dawes, said: "Your Honour failed the test, with respect, and you wouldn't have been given a second chance."

But dismissing the appeal the judge said: "I know in experience I failed too but these court tests are not very good. We shall ignore that."

Mr Glenn later said he would be appealing to the Divisional Court.

## Doctors cleared of serious misconduct over death of child

By Tony Samuels

A woman barrister's son, aged two, died of acute gastroenteritis after two general practitioners failed to visit or to arrange appropriate treatment in spite of a number of telephone calls to the surgery by the parents, the General Medical Council was told yesterday.

Both doctors were cleared of charges of serious professional misconduct. The professional conduct committee noted that it viewed with "concern" the roles played in the case by Dr John Fahey, aged 58, of Devon Road, London, N1 and Dr Sheila Verghese, aged 45, of North End Road, London NW11.

Mrs Wendy Fisher-Gordon, of Burgh Street, Islington, London, told the tribunal that in November, 1981, her son, Matthew, had developed alarming symptoms, including bright green bowel movements, projectile vomiting and "floppy limbs". This was on the day after Dr Fahey had visited and had said that "there was a bug going around" and prescribed a glucose reparation for what was at the time apparently a normal childhood illness.

She had telephoned the surgery near by with increasing urgency for advice, speaking to Dr Verghese, who was acting as a locum to an unnamed senior partner in the practice, and to Dr Fahey.

As the illness worsened, the child was like a little rag doll, Mrs Fisher-Gordon said. Finally she took him to University College Hospital where he died 37 hours later.

Mrs Fisher-Gordon rejected as "outrageous" and "ludicrous" suggestions that she might have been too diffident to make her anxiety known, or might have failed to describe the symptoms in sufficient detail.

Dr Fahey said there had been "an epidemic" of gastroenteritis at the time. There had been "a sense of undue anxiety conveyed to me or I would have offered to visit," he said. He had been "shocked and horrified" to learn that Matthew had died when he had assumed he must be improving.

Dr Verghese said none of Matthew's latest symptoms had been mentioned to her during her telephone conversation with the mother. Had she known of those symptoms, she would have insisted the child be seen immediately.

## Less saving by benefit on computer

By Our Social Services Correspondent

A multi-million pound project to computerize supplementary benefit which was estimated less than two years ago to produce savings of £380m during 20 years will now save barely a sixth of that figure, the Committee of Public Accounts has been told.

The committee is "very disappointed" that the Department of Health and Social Security's estimate of the savings has fallen to £66m "virtually before the project had started".

It says that it "cannot avoid expressing some unease" over the viability of the project, and over continuing uncertainties about the "extremely expensive and uncertain series" of related projects to computerize social security.

The committee notes the department's explanation that the original estimate was a "broad-brush" figure, but says: "We remain concerned over the realism of these latest estimates for such a massive project over so long a time scale."

No agreement with the trade unions to implement the system has been reached, presenting an additional risk.

Committee of Public Accounts 7th Report 1983-84, Supplementary Office, £173.

## University cuts now 'less urgent'

By Colin Hughes

Demand for student places in universities and polytechnics will fall by between 6 and 13 per cent by 1996, government statisticians predict.

The revised projections published yesterday come as a relief to vice-chancellors and directors, because they also predict that the drop in numbers will not begin for another six or seven years.

Previous estimates had envisaged demand declining much earlier, which the University Grants Council suggested might mean funding cuts of between 15 and 20 per cent during the next 10 years.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, told the British Academy's annual general meeting yesterday that the new figures made the timescale "a shade less urgent", but gave a warning that the problems posed by declining demand would still need to be faced.

Lord Flowers, chairman of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, emphasized that yesterday's report showed that student numbers might increase until 1990. "The Government must now show that it intends to provide for the education of those young people by ensuring a proper level of funding."

## Turner watercolours of birds fetch £220,000

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

An album of watercolour drawings of birds by Turner sold for £220,000 (estimate £200,000-£300,000) at Sotheby's yesterday to a private collector.

Coming so soon after the record-breaking sale of Turner's "Seascape: Folkestone", yesterday's auction demonstrated the prices for Turner have not risen across the board.

The album was quite a different, though fascinating, product. The drawings of birds, sometimes only heads, sometimes alive and sometimes dead, were all made for the children of Walter Fawkes, Turner's enthusiastic early patron and friend.

The children apparently kept a bird book, sticking in bits of feathers, beaks and so on. Turner did them some bird pictures for it, 20 in all.

They had remained at the Fawkes home until sent for sale by its present incumbent, Mr Nicholas Horton-Fawkes. Upset at having to sell, he spent the day at the Great Yorkshire Show in Harrogate.

The other high prices in the sale of watercolours were paid for works of the Orientalist school, Middle Eastern scenes painted in the nineteenth century, by European artists which now appear to find a strong market in the Middle East.

At Christie's the market for fine continental furnishings was irregular and unpredictable. The most distinguished lot, a pair of eighteenth-century German marquetry commodes, was unsold at £16,000.

On the other hand a mantel clock which Christie's had estimated at only £1,200-£1,500 soared to £21,000, selling to Bernard Steinitz, a French dealer.

It is an unusual mixture of a piece, with a round clockface framed in ormolu and French porcelain flowers resting on a seventeenth-century Japanese porcelain clock standing on an ormolu plinth with lizards and shells.

Christie's had assumed that the bits were put together at a later date but the bidders clearly believed the clock to be eighteenth-century.

The top price in the sale was £54,000 (estimate £25,000-£35,000) for an incomplete but rare sixteenth-century Flemish tapestry of Hercules engaged in a battle in a castle garden.

Overseas selling prices: Auctioneers: Sotheby's, 100, Strand, London WC2R 2BH. Christie's, 36, Old Bond Street, London W1. Phillips, 10, Pall Mall, London W1. Bonhams, 1, Colindale Avenue, London NW9 1DS. Sotheby's, 100, Strand, London WC2R 2BH. Christie's, 36, Old Bond Street, London W1. Phillips, 10, Pall Mall, London W1. Bonhams, 1, Colindale Avenue, London NW9 1DS.

## Murray home

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, left the National Heart Hospital in London yesterday but will not return to work at Congress House until next month. He has been under observation since he collapsed at a rally.

## Correction

Wednesday's story on the league table of final results at Cambridge colleges should have been headlined "Trinity Hall tops finals", and not just Trinity.

Mrs Thatcher was commenting on the remarkable success of a company which was expanding into its own 100,000 sq. ft. factory in Peterborough. A company that moved into a 40,000 sq. ft. advance factory only five years ago.

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# Change in food habits would help nation's health, report on heart disease link says

By Thomson Pringle, Science Correspondent

The links between diet and heart disease are sufficiently strong to make substantial changes in British eating habits desirable, a group of government-appointed medical experts say today. Lower consumption of high-fat foods is particularly recommended.

The report, by the group on Diet and Cardiovascular Disease, is for a reduction of a quarter in the intake of fat and cholesterol, and a "modest" increase in the intake of fibre, vitamins and minerals. It advocates better and more detailed food labelling, and suggests that an ongoing survey of the nation's diet should be set up to monitor and inform the public of dietary habits.

The medical team is particularly concerned with heart disease, which accounts for 40 per cent of deaths in men and 30 per cent in women. Although the incidence of heart disease has fallen over the last 25 years, the report says, it is still a leading cause of death, with over 30,000 deaths in men and 15,000 in women aged under 65 years.

There is sufficient consistency in the evidence to make it likely that not only the incidence of coronary heart disease will be reduced, or its

contents. The group would also like the production of leaner meats, such as chicken and fish, to be encouraged.

The evidence falls short of proof. Nevertheless, in the opinion of the members, it is sufficiently consistent that, if changes in the diet occur in the directions recommended, benefits to health are likely to occur.

The report does not prescribe a national diet because, it says, there are "unlimited" ways in which each individual can set to enjoy an overall diet and lifestyle conducive to good health.

The experts believe that a reduction in the consumption of such high-fat foods as milk, cheese, eggs and animal fats is a safeguard against coronary heart disease, and feel that the food industry could market more low-fat foods, including "alternative" varieties of meat products such as sausages, hamburgers and minced meats, and bread and other cereal products.

They want to see improved labelling of foods to give the fat content percentage of dairy products, and easily recognized codes on labels which would indicate high or low fat

## Food industry welcomes 'sensible effort'

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The report was welcomed by the food industry yesterday. It was seen as a sensible effort to bring both producers and consumers towards a healthier diet, without creating undue pressure about present eating habits.

Sir Richard Butler, President of the National Farmers' Union, said that farmers and growers acknowledged the close connection between what and how much we ate, and good health.

"The industry has made considerable efforts over the years to provide what the people and medical opinion require," he added. "We wish to see a nation made healthier by eating good food, grown on British farms."

## Phone bills as guide to share-buying

British Telecom is inviting its subscribers to write for a simple guide to buying and selling shares. The invitation, copies of which have already been sent to the first batch of July phone bills, is the corporation's attempt to increase public awareness of shares.

Terms such as "bull", "bear", "bullish" and "bearish" are explained and illustrated in the booklet, which was prepared by the Stock Exchange as a general guide to shares dealing, geared specifically to the British Telecom situation.

It is the Government's stated intention to encourage wide ownership of British Telecom. Telephone subscribers are being asked to consider buying shares, with a rental account as an incentive to do so.

During the next four months 11 subscribers - there are 20 million - will be sent details about where they can obtain the share booklets.

## Minster may be excused VAT

The Government is to consider relief from value-added tax for building repairs to York Minster, the Commons was told yesterday.

Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of State at the Treasury, said: "The Government recognizes the unique character of York Minster and will wish to give full consideration to the VAT position."

## Yachtsman is awarded £7,850

Robin Knox-Johnston, the yachtsman, who was dismissed from his post as director of a marina firm, has been awarded £7,850 compensation by an industrial tribunal.

Earlier, Mr Knox-Johnston, aged 45, had been told by a tribunal in Glasgow that he had won his case. The yachtsman, of Troon, Ayrshire, had been dismissed from Troon Marina last year.

## Counsel rebuked

Judge Susanne Norwood rebuked a barrister, Mr Martin Rose, at Inner London Crown Court yesterday for saying that a mother of two said did not work. "How can you say that? She probably works harder than you," the judge said.

## Old technology

The British champion town crier, Mr Michael Andrews, was engaged by "frustrated" journalists to give news broadcasts in Bournemouth, Dorset, yesterday after the local newspaper, the *Evening Echo*, failed to appear, due to an industrial dispute involving clerical staff who have been given dismissal notices.

## More jobs lost

One hundred jobs on the shop floor will be lost at the Perkins diesel engine factory at Shrewsbury.



The pan rally: Claire Mellor, aged eight, from Manchester, one of 5,500 participants in this week's Music of Youth festival in London gets to grips with a steel drum. (Photograph: Chris Harris)

## W H Smith pays £8.5m for stake in TV company

By Jeremy Warner

W H Smith has paid £8.5m for a 29.8 per cent shareholding in Yorkshire Television.

During the past year the newscast has embarked on a large spending programme which has already taken it into cable television, sport and video games and three experimental computer stores.

Yorkshire Television is best known for its long-running soap opera on farming life, *Emmerdale Farm*, and its *First Tuesday* documentaries.

It was also responsible for the award-winning documentary about the health hazards of asbestos, *Alice, a fight for life*, and is producing a £2m drama series, starring Rod Steiger and Anthony Perkins, called *The Glory Boys*.

W H Smith, which bought its shareholding from Trident Television, will be appointing a director to Yorkshire's board and said that it hoped to establish trading links with the company.

Yorkshire Television has had to postpone indefinitely its plans for a £20m public flotation this month because of the shareholding sale.

Trident, which wants to concentrate on its casino gaming interests, was a key part of the plans to go public because it was to have made about half of its shares in Yorkshire available for sale to the public.

Trident once owned 100 per cent of Yorkshire Television but was ordered by the Independent Broadcasting Authority three and a half years ago to sell most of its holding.

None of Yorkshire's other leading shareholders, S. Pearson, the publisher of the *Financial Times*, Bass, the brewer and the *Yorkshire Post* newspaper, wants to sell its shares at this stage, and the company is likely to remain one of the few commercial television stations without a stock exchange listing.

Kenneth Fleet, page 21

## Government aims to abolish licensing and increase bus routes

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

Town and country bus services throughout Britain face big changes after the abolition of bus service licensing, proposed in a White Paper yesterday.

For the first time in 50 years anyone with a bus will be free to operate it where he likes, subject only to safety requirements and registering the proposed route and timetable with the authorities. New operators of the present services of the state-owned National Bus Company, which is to be broken up and privatized, will be included.

There were immediate fears yesterday of a return to the "cowboys" and "pirates" of the 1920s, with buses racing each other to pick up passengers, bunching at popular spots, widespread bankruptcies and the collapse of such integrated public transport as would remain.

But the White Paper brushes aside these fears, promising instead a new era of free competition that will produce better services, cheaper fares and lower subsidies.

Since 1953 services have halved and buses' share of all travel dropped from 42 per cent to 8 per cent. But revenue support rose from £10m to £520m in the decade to 1982 and the cost in large cities is unacceptable, the White Paper says.

The present system protects the operator, allowing him to cross-subsidize from more-to-less-used services, it adds. But the result of these "worthy" intentions is to maintain a "pattern of services developed for a different age" and to inspire among operators a philosophy that is "defensive and inward-looking".

The freeing of express coach services in 1980 produced a 40 per cent drop in fares and 700 new services. The time has come to go further, the White Paper says.

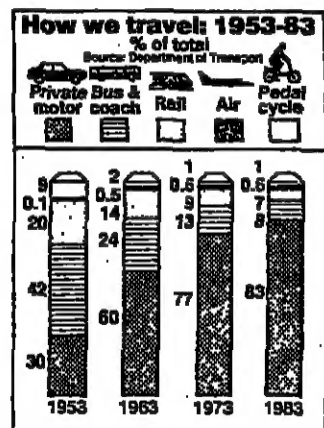
There is evidence, it says, that without the dead hand of restrictive regulation, local services too would improve and fares drop as happened in the trial areas of Devon, Hereford and Worcester and Norfolk.

Under a free system if one operator fails to provide the service the public wants, another will, the White Paper says. Different vehicles will be used for different routes - fast minibuses in cities, shared taxis in the country.

In the 10 years to 1982 bus costs rose by between 15 per cent and 30 per cent above inflation and fares by more than 30 per cent, the White Paper says. Yet motoring costs hardly rose at all over the same period.

The metropolitan counties, with 40 per cent of the population, took 80 per cent of subsidies - £400m in 1982 - and the Government regarded that as unnecessary.

Buses Department of Transport (Command 9300 Stationery Office, £5.85).



## Critics condemn plan as recipe for disaster

The White Paper was attacked by transport unions and the public transport lobby, Transport 2000 last night, and reservations were expressed by the bus industry.

In a joint statement by the TUC and the AMA (Association of Metropolitan Authorities) Mr Larry Smith, of the TUC transport committee, described the paper as a "recipe for disaster". It was further evidence of the Government's apparent refusal to acknowledge the true value of public passenger road transport and would lead to higher fares and reduced services. "The introduction of a privatization programme will do nothing

other than feed the vultures waiting to pick off profitable elements of public industry" Mr Smith said.

Transport 2000 said deregulation could kill off rural bus services and on the example of the Devon and Hereford trial areas, could be not only worse for passengers but downright dangerous.

"What will happen to our countryside?" asked Susan Hoyle, director of Transport 2000. "The trains have already gone, and now the buses are under threat of the axe. Are rural areas to be abandoned to those rich and healthy enough to have cars?"

Parliament, page 4

## Mortgage fears slow house price rises

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Fears that the mortgage interest rate is to rise have already begun to affect house prices in many parts of the country, according to the latest Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers/Financial Weekly house price survey.

It reports that the significant increase in house prices in the second quarter of the year is already showing signs of being checked because of worries about the economy. The confidence of purchasers has been further undermined as a consequence of the miners' dispute.

The survey, published yesterday, was undertaken in the last week of June. It shows that in the second quarter, the average price of houses and flats in England and Wales increased by 3.8 per cent, roughly in line with the increase reported in the

## Lecturers win NF case hearing

North London Polytechnic lecturers who refused to name students involved in an anti-National Front picket at the college won the case yesterday in court that their stand was justified by their "special relationship" with pupils.

The 14 lecturers had been ordered by Mr Justice Mansfield in the High Court last May to submit to cross-examination in an attempt to discover the names of 18 students photographed picketing the college.

The picket, in defiance of a High Court injunction, was mounted to prevent Patrick Harrington, a philosophy student and National Front member from attending lectures.

The Court of Appeal ruled today that the lecturers had not been given sufficient notice to present their argument that revealing the names could destroy the bond of trust between student and teacher.

The case was referred back to be heard by a High Court judge on that point.

Law Report, page 11

## Falklands post

Britons as well as Falkland Islanders will be eligible to apply for the post of Falkland Islands Government representative in London, when advertisements appear soon.

The present representative Mr Adrian Monk, is retiring.

## Judge interrupts spy trial over 'Syrian link'

Flight Sergeant Timothy Sheehan, of the RAF counter-intelligence, told the Central Criminal Court yesterday that the "Mata Hari" at the centre of a spy trial had been known to the security services for "a year to 18 months".

Mrs Eva Maria Ghazi Jaafar, aged 30, was in direct contact with hostile intelligence services before Sergeant Aircraftman Paul Davies, aged 21, allegedly passed secrets to her, the court was told.

The security services believed the enemy's spying organization

had been involved in talent-spotting and recruiting Service personnel in the past, Mr Kenneth Richardson, for the prosecution, said. There was no evidence, however, that the woman was engaged in spying, he added.

Aircraftman Davies denies passing secret signals to Mrs Jaafar three times while he was stationed in Cyprus last September.

It is alleged that he was trapped by the beautiful, sophisticated and mature Mrs Jaafar, who was born in Hungary,

during sex sessions and blackmailed into giving her information useful to an enemy. The secrets were allegedly passed during the Lebanese crisis last autumn.

Mr Richard Ferguson, QC, for the defence, suggested that Mrs Jaafar and her Lebanese husband were contacts of a member of the Syrian intelligence service. He was cross-examining Sgt Sheehan.

Sgt Sheehan confirmed that Mrs Jaafar had lived in Cyprus with her husband for some time. When Mr Ferguson asked

whether she was a contact of a member of Syrian intelligence, Mr Justice Otton halted the proceedings and sent the jury out of court.

On its return, Mr Richardson said he had consulted "those intimately involved" with the case and to prevent names and other matters being made public he would make a series of submissions.

Sgt Sheehan said that security services had no prior knowledge of any association between Aircraftman Davies and Mrs Jaafar. The trial continues today.

## Fine proposed for shoddy goods

By Kenneth Gouling

Measures designed to curb the manufacture and import of shoddy and dangerous goods, with fines of up to £2,000 for each offence, were announced by the Government yesterday.

They give greater power to trading standards officers to seize items which contravene safety requirements and make provision for information to be transmitted by customs and excise to enable unsafe goods to be held at the point of entry.

The White Paper containing the proposals was introduced by Mr Alex Fletcher, Under Secretary of State at the Department of Trade and Industry who is responsible for corporate and consumer affairs. He brandished a baby's rattle, an import from the Far East, which he took apart to disclose a ring of steel spikes.

Beside him were other potentially lethal items, including a defective deep-fat fryer, a burnt-out 13 amp plug, a child's dress with a flower wired to the neck and a doll with its head fixed by a spike.

Mr Fletcher said: "Under the present system we are forced to tackle the safety problem at the wrong end."

"Goods are already spread through the retailers or, even worse, into people's homes. Too often we only hear about an unsafe product when we hear of a personal injury."

"These measures will facilitate the work of trading standards officers by reducing

the time taken in tracking down unsafe goods in the shops."

Mr Fletcher said that more important than the financial penalties would be a measure providing for the forfeiture of a consignment of goods.

The intention was to introduce legislation as soon as possible and interested parties were invited to submit their views by mid-October.

The White Paper says that 7,000 people in Britain die in home accidents each year, somewhat more than on the roads.

Although the proportion caused directly by dangerous products is believed to be relatively small, safety legislation could help to prevent

accidents by setting new standards for reducing risks.

The Government, the White Paper says, has not pursued suggestions which would involve considerable interference with the normal processes of manufacture and trade and so put up prices in the shops; and it excluded options which would mean directing large additional resources to enforcement.

Mr Gordon Smith, of South Yorkshire County Council, speaking for the six metropolitan counties now facing abolition, said that they saw the White Paper as "the fruits of their toil".

The *Safety of Goods*, Command 9302 (Stationery Office, £2.25).



Dangerous goods: An easily-broken imported baby's rattle containing a ring of steel spikes.

## Man cleared of plot to kill wife

Richard Hardy, aged 31, a former dentist, was yesterday cleared of seeking a contract for the murder of his wife while he was in prison.

The jury at Bristol Crown Court decided unanimously that he was not guilty of soliciting two men to murder his wife, Karen, aged 26, in May last year.

During the six-day trial Mr Hardy who was serving a sentence for rape denied soliciting a fellow inmate at Leyhill Open Prison, near Bristol, and a *News of the World* reporter to kill his wife.

Mr John Spokes, QC, for the Crown, claimed that £5,000 was offered to kill Mr Hardy's wife, with an additional £5,000 to kill her lover, Mr Elwyn Davies, a fellow dentist. The other prisoner, known in court as Bob, absconded and got in touch with the *News of the World* reporter, together they returned to a midnight rendezvous at the prison perimeter fence, where a secret tape recording was made of a conversation between them and a third man said to be Mr Hardy. The tape was later handed to the police.

Mr Hardy, formerly of Moura, Leicestershire, maintained that it was not his voice on the tape.

His former wife has since married.



# Lloyds Bank Interest Rates

Lloyds Bank Plc has increased its Base Rate from 10% to 12% p.a. with effect from Thursday, 12th July 1984.

Other rates of interest are increased as follows:  
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## 'Few will be fooled' by Warsaw dissident trial

### Walesa scorns tactics of divide and rule

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, yesterday accused the Polish authorities of trying to drive a wedge between workers and intellectuals by pitting four of his former advisers on trial today.

The trial of the four colleagues from KOR, an underground group of dissidents, is an old tactic of divide and rule, but few will be fooled by it, Mr Walesa said, speaking from the home of his mother-in-law outside Warsaw. Like the other protagonists - witnesses and the families and lawyers of the defendants - he is under close observation by the security police.

Even if Poles are barred from the trial, "I think the story will seep through the walls; the walls will scream about the injustice. The whole country will get to know the truth and the whole country will hope for them - a few individuals can be in disagreement."

Mr Walesa is expected to be called as a prosecution witness and was advised more than a year ago that his testimony would be needed. It is not clear when he will have to make a personal appearance but he hopes to attend as a member of the public, providing the public is allowed into the military court. "I will try to the best of my abilities to be with them," Mr Walesa said.

Defence lawyers told *The Times* that they have received official hints that the trial - the most politically volatile in Poland in decades - may be adjourned soon after it opens. The idea would be to give the authorities further time to find a possible escape from the embarrassing show trial, either in the form of an amnesty - likely to be declared for other prisoners on July 22 - or expulsion.

Diplomats have been speculating about the possibility that Greece would be prepared to receive the four KOR dissidents - Jack Kuron, Adam Michnik, Henryk Wujec and Zbigniew Romaszewski - if they were disposed of in this way. There has been no official confirmation of this from either country.

But if the trial goes ahead it promises to be an unusual political spectacle, with the authorities wanting to make a final reckoning with the Solidarity era and the dissidents determined to turn the trial into an indictment of the Communist system.

If the prosecution calls Solidarity leaders, including Mr Walesa, "we will make the witnesses for the prosecution into the witnesses for the defence", one lawyer said. The nine defence lawyers have the right to summon their own witnesses and to cross-examine those called by the prosecution. It is difficult to imagine that Mr Walesa would condemn his former advisers in the witness box.

In framing the charges of preparing to overthrow the state system by force, which carries a 10-year maximum jail term, the prosecution has already tried to ensure that a more negative image of the KOR group will emerge. The humanitarian activities of KOR, which helped the relatives of persecuted workers after the food riots of 1976, have already been deemed irrelevant.

Much hinges on the trial. The Polish Government has long hoped for a Western rehabilitation which would ease its economic crisis. At least two Western politicians - Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Greek Prime Minister, and the West German Foreign Minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher - have expressed their willingness to visit Poland at unspecified dates in the future. Washington said recently it was looking into further ways of lifting sanctions, in a statement clearly intended to exert some leverage on Poland before the KOR trial begins.



The accused (from left): Henryk Wujec, Jack Kuron, Adam Michnik and Zbigniew Romaszewski.

### Bonn takes the chill off relations with Prague

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Mr Bohuslav Chmoupek, the veteran Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, held talks yesterday with Herr Hans-Kietrich Genscher, his German counterpart, at the start of a two-day visit that Bonn sees as an important result of its patient attempts to maintain good relations with Eastern Europe at a time of heightened East-West tension.

Mr Chmoupek was originally due here last December, but abruptly cancelled his visit when West Germany went ahead with the deployment of Pershing 2 missiles. Czechoslovakia is one of the two Warsaw Pact countries to deploy new Soviet missiles in response to the Nato missiles.

Bonn's relations with Prague are cooler than with most other East European countries, and were aggravated recently by the temporary withdrawal of the Czech Ambassador in protest at a Munich conference of Sudetenland Germans who were expelled from Czechoslovakia by allied agreement in 1945.

### Papandreu heals rift with US over aircraft deal

From Our Correspondent, Athens

A 90-minute private meeting yesterday between the Prime Minister, Mr Andreas Papandreu, and the American Ambassador, Mr Montague Stearns, has dispelled fears of an open rift in relations between Greece and the United States over a second-hand military aircraft deal.

A few hours after the conversation at the Prime Minister's home, the Government announced it was ready to resume talks about a new agreement on operating two Voice of America radio stations here as soon as possible. Four days earlier the socialists had issued a veiled threat to close them down.

In the meantime, Mr Papandreu, who also holds the defence portfolio, had spent several hours with Greek armed forces' chiefs discussing future military purchases. Afterwards, Mr Antonis Rossodossou, the Under-Secretary for Defence, said Greece remained interested in acquiring some of Norway's S31 surplus FS fighters.

An American military source said the Reagan Administration's threat to block transfer of the FSs to Greece in retaliation for the Government's anti-Western rhetoric and uncooperative attitude on combating international terrorism was unlikely to materialize. But the deal could be delayed until Mr Papandreu modified his tone.

Turkey has already been promised at least seven of the Norwegian aircraft.

After Monday's angry outburst against the United States for trying to meddle in Greece's internal affairs and upset the balance of power in the Aegean in Turkey's favour, the Socialists now seem anxious to avoid accusations of provoking a crisis with Washington.

Officials strenuously avoided commenting on the dispute.

### Smog hits Los Angeles

Just before the first contingent of about 11,000 athletes begins to arrive for the Olympic Games the bad news here is that the city is gripped by one of the worst smogs of summer smog in memory (Ivor Davies writes from Los Angeles).

The worst smog was recorded in downtown Los Angeles close to the Coliseum where most of the main athletic events, including the marathon, sprints and the middle-distance track competition, will take place.

Temperatures in the mid and high nineties also made the atmosphere in the host city polluted, muggy and oppressive.

### Methodist to head world church body

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

Dr Emilio Castro, of Uruguay, a Methodist Minister aged 57, was selected yesterday as the next General Secretary of the World Council of Churches. He takes up his appointment on January 1.

He was chosen by the nominations committee of the council's 150-member central committee as the most suitable of three candidates, the others being Dr Arie R. Brouwer, of the Reformed Church in America, and Dr John Black, an Anglican formerly on the Council's staff and now Secretary of the New Zealand Council of Churches.

Dr Castro, who will be the council's fourth General Secretary in 40 years, is also a member of the council since 1973 to the end of last year he served as Director of its



Dr Emilio Castro: Received death threats.

### Singapore papers to merge

From a Special Correspondent, Singapore

Singapore's three main newspaper and publishing groups, Times Publishing Berhad, The Straits Times Press and Singapore News and Publications, had agreed to merge.

Altogether seven newspapers in the three main languages - English, Chinese and Malay - will come under the umbrella of the new holding company.

But international attention will be focused on the coming together of *The Straits Times*, the long-established English-language morning paper, and the *Singapore Monitor*, its afternoon rival created under a Government reorganization of the press two years ago.

The merger effectively leaves Singapore with no newspaper competition in the run-up to a general election expected in the autumn.

### Japan puts up cash for Cambodia

Jakarta (Reuters) - Japan offered cash yesterday to back South-east Asian plans for peace in Cambodia, and said it was also willing to send personnel to supervise eventual free elections there.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Shintaro Abe, told a meeting of the six members of the Association of South-east Asian Nations (Asean) and their industrialized partner countries that Japan would do all it could to support Asean's plans for a political solution in Indochina.

Also at the meeting, Indonesia called on Western and Pacific nations to help developing non-communist countries in South-east Asia by co-ordinating economic policies to help sustain economic recovery.

● **HUMAN RESOURCES:** The conference agreed to cooperate in developing human resources in the region (AFP reports).

### Luce urges Hongkong not to panic over future

Hongkong (Reuters) - Mr Richard Luce, the British Minister responsible for Hongkong who is here on a surprise two-day visit, called on the territory's 5.3 million people not to panic about their future.

Sino-British talks on Hongkong's future are nearing their climax, and Mr Luce's trip has been widely interpreted here as an indication of new problems in the negotiations.

"The talks on the future of Hongkong inevitably are long and complex... and it is natural that there are difficulties to overcome," Mr Luce said on arrival at Hongkong airport yesterday. He added that the talks were moving forward.

Mr Luce said that the British Government was aware of the strain caused for Hongkong people by uncertainty over the future. "We need to keep a sense of perspective. And we need to avoid talking ourselves into a mood of crisis. Let us keep our nerve."

Britain is due to hand Hongkong back to China in 1997. An initial agreement is expected in September.

Mr Luce is due to meet Sir Edward Youde, the governor of Hongkong, and senior business and community leaders.

● **Chinese objections:** Last year the Chinese Government took strong exception to Mr Luce's remarks and advised him publicly to "hold his peace" (David Bonavia writes from Hongkong).

The local stockmarket showed another sharp downturn yesterday. Brokers were unable to ignore rumours about political difficulties in the Peking talks.

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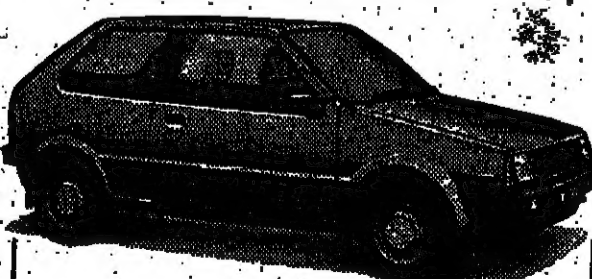


- 5-speed gearbox
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You don't get all these on the Ford Orion 1.3L at £5616.†

The Sunny saves £520 on price and around £340 on equipment, a total saving of £860

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- Tinted glass
- Push button radio
- Split rear seats
- 2 Remote control door mirrors
- Interior tailgate release
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You don't get all these on the Fiesta 1.1L at £4834.†

The Micra saves £339 on price and around £500 on equipment, a total saving of £839.

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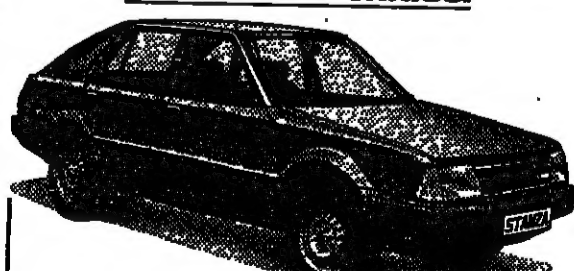


- Tinted glass
- Split rear seats
- Tilt steering
- Interior tailgate and fuel lid release
- 2 Remote control mirrors

You don't get all these on the Golf 1.3CL at £5633.†

The Cherry saves £843 on price and around £400 on equipment, a total saving of £1243.

### The fully-equipped Stanza 1.6GL at £6296\* includes:



- 5-speed gearbox
- Radio cassette player
- Tinted glass
- Interior boot and fuel lid release
- Two remotely controlled door mirrors
- Driver's seat lumbar adjustment

You don't get all these on the Cavalier 1.6GL at £7206.†

The Stanza saves £910 on price and around £200 on equipment, a total saving of £1110.

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## Brussels finally releases Britain's £457m budget rebate

From Ian Murray, Brussels.

Britain is at last going to get its money back from the EEC for excessive payments to the Community budget last year. The £457m net rebate was finally released yesterday afternoon by the European Parliament's budget committee.

The rebate had first been agreed by the European summit in Stuttgart in June last year, but payment was frozen by the European Parliament in December. The MEPs insisted that before it could be handed over there had to be agreement on important reforms and on an increase in the amount of money which could be claimed by the Community budget.

The British Government hinted darkly that it was considering withholding its contribution to the EEC budget if the money was not released by the end of the British financial year, but in the end that threat never materialized. This undoubtedly made it easier for the Government to negotiate the Fontainebleau settlement to the budget problem, which included agreement on increasing the amount of money to be made available to the Community.

Because of this, France and Italy lifted their opposition to the regulations and yesterday,

after a day-long argument, the parliamentary committee voted unanimously to unfreeze the rebate. The money was included in the original 1984 budget and is immediately available, even though the Commission believes that there is not enough cash available at present to meet all the other EEC bills this year. The funds will have to be spent on a number of transport, energy and job creation projects already approved by the Council and Parliament. The money should be in the British Treasury by the end of the month.

As part of the deal West Germany will also be paid a net rebate worth £91m. This represents half of its obligatory contributions towards the Community.

Lord Douro, the Conservative representative on the budget committee, said: "It was not at all certain. I cannot tell you how relieved I am."

A British spokesman noted the decision with "considerable satisfaction and pleasure, although it took an interminable time for the money to get to us".

## London children in French road crash

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris

The danger of French roads, particularly in the summer holiday season, was again highlighted yesterday when 48 British schoolchildren and eight adults narrowly escaped death after their coach was hit by an articulated lorry on the infamous A6 motorway south of Paris.

The driver of the lorry was killed instantly when his vehicle, which according to the police was travelling at about 50 mph, suddenly careered off the motorway, hit the coach which was parked on the hard shoulder, ploughed through the crash barrier and plunged about 10 feet off the side of the motorway. The police believe the driver had fallen asleep at the wheel.

None of the children - all girls, mostly aged 15, from Parliament Hill School, London, nor any of the accompanying adults was hurt. The party were on their way for a 10-day

holiday at Cap d'Agde in the South of France. They arrived there safely last night.

The accident occurred at 3.45 am just north of Annerre in Burgundy. The coach driver had pulled onto the hard shoulder, and was changing a punctured tyre. It is almost exactly two years since France's worst road accident, when 46 children and seven adults were killed in a collision between two coaches and three cars a little further south on the same motorway.

As a direct result of that crash the Government decided to ban coaches carrying more than 15 children from using motorways and main trunk roads over the peak summer holiday period. The same ban is to be repeated this year, and will be in force between 3 pm on Friday, July 27, and 3 pm on Saturday, July 28, and between the same hours on the following Friday and Saturday.



Watching and praying: Families wait for news of the 124 miners trapped in a pit fire in Taiwan. By yesterday 22 survivors and 99 bodies had been brought out.

## ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT STOCK

The Bank of England announces that Her Majesty's Treasury has created on 11th July 1984, and has issued to the Bank, an additional amount of £300 million of each of the Stocks listed below:

10% per cent EXCHEQUER STOCK, 1995  
11½ per cent TREASURY STOCK, 2001-2004

The price paid by the Bank on issue was in each case the middle market closing price of the relevant Stock on 11th July 1984 as certified by the Government Broker.

In each case, the amount issued on 11th July 1984 represents a further tranche of the relevant Stock, ranking in all respects pari passu with that Stock and subject to the terms and conditions of its prospectus, save as to the particulars therein which related solely to the initial sale of the Stock. Copies of the prospectuses for the Stocks listed above, dated 9th January 1978 and 18th May 1979 respectively, may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for each further tranche of stock to be admitted to the Official List.

The Stocks are repayable at par, and interest is payable half-yearly, on the dates shown below:

Stock	Redemption date	Interest payment dates
10% per cent Exchequer Stock, 1995	21st July 1995	21st January 21st July
11½ per cent Treasury Stock, 2001-2004	10th March 2004, or on or after 1st July 1985	10th March 10th September

The further tranche of 11½ per cent Treasury Stock, 2001-2004 will rank for a full six months' interest on 19th September 1984. Dealings in the further tranche of 10% per cent Exchequer Stock, 1995 for settlement prior to 21st July 1984 will, in common with the existing Stock, be effected on an ex-dividend basis.

BANK OF ENGLAND  
LONDON  
11th July 1984



Femmes fatales: Women gendarmes prepare for tomorrow's Bastille Day parade in Paris.

## Iran closes Kharg oil jetty

By Henry Stanhope  
Diplomatic Correspondent

Iran has closed part of its Kharg Island oil terminal in the Gulf and imposed a limit on the size of tankers using it, according to reports coming out of Tehran.

The reports, quoting diplomatic sources, say that the Sea Island jetty has been shut down after a small fire last month which started when the Greek Tanker Alexander the Great was hit during an Iraqi air raid.

Although damage was slight, the Iranian Government decided that the jetty, which reaches into deep water was too vulnerable to Iraqi air attacks.

Now only tankers up to 300,000 tons can use Kharg Island. The previous limit was 500,000 tons.

Japanese shipowners and seamen have decided to send tankers back into the Northern waters of the Gulf, which they left two months ago for safety reasons. One tanker loaded with crude oil has left Kuwait for Japan and another may soon be on its way to the Gulf. It was disclosed in Tokyo that the Japanese recently bought 10.5 million barrels of crude oil from Iran at record discount prices.

Lloyds marine insurers in London have raised the risk premium for ships in waters outside Iraqi and Iranian ports from 0.25 to 0.375 per cent.

This follows the attack on the BP tanker British Renown earlier this week. The vessel, whose crew escaped the Iraqi air raid without injuries, was slightly damaged by two rockets. BP engineers were due to inspect the damage yesterday. The tanker was anchored nine miles off Dubai.

● Kuwaiti Iranian naval vessels intercepted a Kuwaiti ship in the Gulf and forced it into an Iranian port, according to diplomatic sources.

## Israeli right-wingers accused of inciting election violence

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

With 10 days to go until Polling, Israel's general election campaign has begun to heat up, with increasingly frequent outbreaks of political violence, the censoring of television advertisements and allegations of anti-Arab incitement levied at the extreme right-wing Kach party led by Rabbi Meir Kahane.

At the same time two tent settlements have been established in the occupied West Bank in the last few days. It has been announced that eight more West Bank settlements will be established before voting takes place.

On Wednesday, six supporters of the ruling Likud

coalition were arrested after launching a fierce barrage of heckling against Mr Yitzhak Rabin, Labour's defence spokesman. At another rally addressed by the Labour leader, Mr Shimon Peres, a Labour supporter was injured after fighting broke out between left and right-wingers.

The mounting violence has been bitterly condemned by the Israeli press. It has also spread to the Arab sector, where a supporter of the Rakah Communist Party was stabbed this week while sticking up posters in the Galilee town of Umm El-Fahm.

Labour speakers have been finding it hard to make

themselves heard above often well-organized Likud backers chanting "Begin, Begin". This remains the favourite cry of pro-Government hecklers, although the ailing former Prime Minister has played no part in the campaign.

The accusation against the Kach Party followed its first election broadcast. This featured lurid headlines about Jews allegedly murdered by Arabs, a shot showing the blood of a murdered Jewish settler supposedly dripping on to the floor and film of Rabbi Kahane pointing in front of the holy Temple Mount saying menacingly: "Just let me deal with them (the Arabs)."

## Durban car bomb blast kills four

From Ray Kennedy  
Johannesburg

Four people were killed and at least 13 injured when a car bomb exploded yesterday in an industrial estate in the South African coastal city of Durban.

The explosion occurred in the middle of the evening rush hour as hundreds of workers, mostly blacks, streamed homewards along Bluff Road, the main thoroughfare of Jacobs industrial estate.

Responsibility for the attack was not claimed immediately, but an organization, Inkomo, has become the main target in recent months of attacks by the outlawed African National Congress (ANC).

Also in April, three people were killed and more than 20 injured in a car bomb explosion on a beach front road leading to the docks. In May four gunmen, identified by the authorities as ANC terrorists, were shot dead in a clash with police after a largely unsuccessful rocket attack in an oil refinery in the city's outskirts.

The South African authorities claimed at the time that a skilled gang of ANC saboteurs operating in the Durban area had been wiped out.

## Princess to visit 'lost colony' site

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

Today, Princess Anne, accompanied by the Chairman of Devonshire County Council, the Lord Mayor of Plymouth and other British dignitaries, will participate in a ceremony on a tiny North Carolina island to mark the 400th anniversary of the arrival of the first English settlers in North America.

On July 13, 1584, Captain Arthur Barlowe and his fellow mariner, Philip Amadas, landed on what are now the Carolina Outer Banks and took formal possession of the land for Elizabeth I.

Their landing preceded by 35 years the arrival of Sir Walter Raleigh's Plymouth colony in Massachusetts, an event that is popularly regarded as the beginning of the English colonization of North America.

Whereas the settlers who arrived on the Mayflower flourished, those who landed in North Carolina disappeared, creating the legend of the "Lost colony".

There were three separate landings at Roanoke Island in three successive years. In the first, Barlowe and Amadas stayed only a month before sailing for home, taking two Algonquin Indians with them. A year later an expedition

## Argentina generals reshuffled

From Douglas Tweedale  
Buenos Aires

President Raúl Alfonsín's civilian Government in Argentina has made further changes in top military postings after the disciplinary crisis in the Army last week.

The Defence Minister, Señor Borras, and General Ricardo Palma, appointed as Army chief of staff after last week's crisis, announced new appointments to five key commands designed to consolidate the civilian Government's control over the Army.

Señor Borras said that General Raúl Schiaffino will serve as deputy chief of staff of the Army, and that General Hector Rios Erenu, a civilian loyalist, will take over the troubled Third Army Corps in the province of Córdoba.

General Rios Erenu was said to have been chosen especially to reassert discipline in the Córdoba garrison, which was reported to be the focus of an incipient rebellion against General Jorge Argañaraz, relieved as Army chief of staff last week.

Señor Horacio Jaurena, the civilian Deputy Defence Minister, said that the changes in the Army were made to "put short a state of deliberation" in the "Army". (A "state of deliberation" is used in Argentine military terminology to mean political unrest in the ranks.)

Political sources familiar with military thinking said that the latest changes had "brought the military situation under control", but added that unrest over the civilian Government's investigations into human rights abuses would continue.

A decree issued on Tuesday by the Alfonsín administration allowing servicemen to testify before civilian judges about their participation in what is called "the fight against subversion" during the 1970s was likely to aggravate the unrest.

Until now, military personnel called to testify before civilian judges in a number of cases had refused, saying they needed permission from their superiors. But the new decree eliminates this option.

## Immigration will be Australia poll issue

The question of Asian immigration debate at the Labour Party's national conference in Canberra. Mr Hawke accused Mr Andrew Peacock, the Liberal Party leader, and Mr Michael Hodgman, the spokesman on immigration, of trying to reopen an election issue based on racial prejudice.

Speaking during the immigration debate at the Labour Party's national conference in Canberra, Mr Hawke accused Mr Andrew Peacock, the Liberal Party leader, and Mr Michael Hodgman, the spokesman on immigration, of trying to reopen an election issue based on racial prejudice.

## 41 Pakistanis face conspiracy charge

From Hassan Akhtar, Islamabad

The Pakistani martial law authorities are reported to have charged 41 people, all Pakistanis, with plotting to overthrow the Government with the assistance of the Libyan Government.

According to legal sources, only 17 of the 41 are held in Pakistani jails. The remaining 24 are said to be living in Libya, West Germany and Britain. They are charged in absentia with waging war against Pakistan and attempting to overthrow the federal and provincial governments.

Prison authorities have refused to confirm reports that the 17 accused have been held in jail for nearly three years without trial. It is expected, however, that the bringing of charges would pave the way for their trial before a special military court in the near future.

Many of the fugitives charged in absentia were freed from jail and deported to Damascus in 1981, after the hijackers of a Pakistani airliner demanded their release as the price for setting free the passengers and the hijacked aircraft. At that time, 34 people, all known supporters of the executed Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, and his Pakistan People's Party, were flown out of the country.

The 17 people in Pakistan jails are facing charges of conspiring to overthrow the government with Libyan Government assistance, received between August and October, 1980, in the form of training and supply of arms and equipment. One of them is Kamran Haider Rizvi, a student, who has already been sentenced by a military court to 10 years' imprisonment for possessing anti-regime pamphlets and other material.

Meanwhile, in another case with Libyan connections, a petition has been made to the Lahore High Court asking for more humane treatment for 20 prisoners allegedly kept in fetters in Rawalpindi jail.

Akai Dal, announced this week that so-called "suicide squads" would converge on the Golden Temple of Amritsar to attempt to drive the soldiers out of it.

## Mexico denies attacks on refugee camps

Mexico City (AFP) - The Mexican Government has denied reports that Mexican Army units attacked camps of Guatemalan refugees inside its border. A Government spokesman said that the reports were "absurd" and a "misinterpretation" of the facts.

The Mexican Army and Navy, he said, were actually helping the Mexican Refugee Aid Commission to relocate Guatemalan families currently living in the border state of Chiapas.

Many Guatemalans have fled into Mexico in recent years to escape the violence which has raged in their country, leaving thousands dead of homeless.

● GERMAN OFFER: Chancellor Helmut Kohl reiterated here his country's willingness to attend a meeting in Costa Rica on the problems of Central America (Reuters reports). He told reporters on Wednesday that the meeting was set for September 21 and 22 in San José, involving foreign ministers from 21 countries.

They comprise the 10 European Community countries, Spain and Portugal, the five Central American countries and the four nations making up the Contadora group - Mexico, Colombia, Panama and Venezuela.

● Soviet soldier flees: The West German Interior Minister yesterday confirmed a report that an unnamed 20-year-old Soviet soldier in uniform crossed the fortifications along the East German frontier and fled into the Federal Republic on Tuesday (Michael Binyon writes from Bonn).

The junior ace got through the formidable barbed wire and alarm system. East German border guards and arrived unharmed in Lower Saxony, according to the West German border guard. It is only the eighth time since 1953 that a Soviet soldier based in East Germany has succeeded in escaping to the West. The last such incident was in 1976.

One of the coproprietors of Raelia, Señor Ramon Ferrero, has been freed by the magistrate on bail because he has already spent more than the statutory maximum of 30 months in jail awaiting trial.

More than 350 people, mainly in the Madrid area, have died during the past three years, and further 24,000 more been stricken by a wasting disease affecting muscles, the nervous system and the skin, which still baffles international experts.

Meeting in Madrid last month, the experts repeated that they considered that adulterated cooking oil, which had been illegally imported into Spain, was the carrier, but

admitted they still had not identified the toxic agent itself. Experts from the United States and Italy dismissed a Spanish epidemiological study, leaked to the press by victim organizations in May, which suggested the epidemic could not be blamed on the adulterated oil. "Fatchiness" among victims was typical of many food poisoning epidemics, the foreign experts contended. The study found that there were no victims in some areas where the oil was widely sold.

The Spanish Supreme Court has still to decide on an appeal from a lower court over the victims' demand that 10 senior officials responsible in 1981 for health, food and import policy should also be brought to trial.

## Nine die as US plane crashes in Sicily

Rome (AFP) - A US military transport plane crashed in Sicily, killing all nine people on board shortly after take-off from the Sigonella air base. Eight of the dead were crew members. The plane was said to have been on its way to Nairobi. After take-off the pilot of the C141 Stearliner transport radioed that a fire had broken out in one of the plane's four engines.

First reports from the scene said the aircraft crashed as it was turning back into the landing circuit, burst into flames on impact and then exploding.

## Briton escapes from hospital

Salonika (AP) - A British social worker, serving a jail sentence for car theft, has escaped from a hospital in the northern Greek town while being treated for depression, police said.

Peter William Bowden, aged 23, from Ealing, west London, jumped out a ground-floor window of the Agios Demetrios Hospital at dawn.

## Killer dies in electric chair

Jackson, Georgia (AP) - Ivon Stanley, aged 28, convicted of murder, was electrocuted yesterday minutes after the US Supreme Court refused to hear his last appeal.

Evidence during his trial said the victim was beaten with a hammer and shot, shot and then buried alive in a robbery involving \$220 (about £150) and a car.

## Order in court

Milan (AP) - A judge ordered that male and female defendants on charges here be separated after receiving a report that two of them engaged in "sexually explicit activity" in his courtroom. In June, the twin 10-month-old babies of two unmarried terrorists were baptized in jail.

## Point taken

Taipei (Reuters) - Chinese and other Asians have flat noses because they eat too much salt, according to Dr Li Chien-feng of Taiwan's Food Industries Development Laboratory. He said excessive salt consumption affected growth and development of bone and cartilage, resulting in a low bridge to the nose.

## Hua 'very ill'

Hongkong (AP) - The former Chinese Communist Party Chairman Mr Hua Guofeng, Mao's designated successor, is suffering from terminal cancer, the Far Eastern Economic Review reported. It added that he is under virtual house arrest on the outskirts of Peking.

## Uganda murders

Kampala (AFP) - Thirteen people have been hacked to death by unknown assailants in two separate incidents west of Kampala. Nine of the victims were killed in two houses of one village.

## Chile storms

Santiago (Reuters) - At least 49 people have been killed and 45 others are missing in storms which have battered Chile for 10 days. More than 80,000 people had to leave their homes.

## Bangladesh poll

Dhaka (Reuters) - Bangladesh will hold parliamentary elections on December 8. The elections, originally planned for May 27, had been postponed.

## Corsica bombs

Ajaccio, Corsica (AFP) - Twenty-seven bomb attacks were carried out overnight against homes owned by mainland French as well as French banks, offices and holiday venues.

## All in the family

Jiddah (Reuters) - There are nearly five cars to a family in Saudi Arabia's opulent commercial capital of Jiddah, the highest such ratio in the world, according to a study published here.

## 11 accused in cooking oil case

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

police after the first deaths from adulterated oil in 1981.

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# 13% FOR ABOLISHING THE GLC ELECTIONS. 69% AGAINST.

## MOTION CARRIED?

The last MORI poll showed an overwhelming 69% of Londoners are against abolishing the GLC elections.

A fact that's been totally ignored by the Government in their bid to get rid of the GLC.

Two weeks ago, the Government's 'Paving Bill' went before the Lords.

The Lords defeated the Government's plans to scrap the elections.

Next week, the Bill goes before the Lords again.

Yet once again the Government are proposing to cancel the elections.

And once again, it will be before the House of

Lords have had the chance to examine the main Abolition Bill.

The only difference is, the GLC councillors will be granted at least another year of office.

It isn't what the Lords wanted.

It isn't what the GLC want.

And it certainly isn't what the people of London want.

All they want is the chance to decide for themselves at the ballot box who's going to run London next year.

The Government won't give it to them.

Will the House of Lords? **SAY NO TO NO SAY.**



## Longo quits Cabinet over Italian P2 scandal but protests innocence

From John Earle, Rome

Signor Pietro Longo, yielding to his critics in the P2 affair, resigned yesterday as Minister of the Budget in Signor Bettino Craxi's five-party Italian coalition.

His position became intolerable after a parliamentary commission of inquiry into the banned masonic lodge concluded that a list of 962 members was authentic. Although Signor Longo has always denied it, his name was on the list as holding membership card number 2223.

He has admitted having met, when the lodge was still active, the Venerable Grand Master, Licio Gelli, who escaped from a Swiss prison last August and is now said to be in Paraguay.

Signor Longo remains Secretary-General of the small Social Democrat Party. Signor Craxi has temporarily taken over the Budget Ministry, pending consultations with his

coalition partners about putting new momentum into the Government's programme. The coalition - Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals - has run out of steam after being in office for 11 months.

The parliamentary commission, headed by Signor Tina Anselmi, a Christian Democrat, has handed its report after 30 months of investigation to the presidents of the two Houses of Parliament, who will have to decide when to debate it. The report decided that the list of names, found by magistrates at Signor Gelli's Tuscan villa near Arezzo, was authentic and reliable. The lodge had already been banned under the previous government of Signor Giovanni Spadolini as a subversive organization directed towards occupying and controlling the nerve centres of public life.

Signor Longo had kept public opinion guessing with a series of ambiguous statements in recent weeks about whether he would resign and, if so, under what conditions. True to form, his first remarks on emerging from a private meeting with Signor Craxi yesterday were: "I am exactly the same as before. I am stronger than before." He then spoke about doing his duty in "a situation which would otherwise have fallen to pieces, with the most grave results for our institutions".

His departure raises the question of the future of those who remained. They include a dozen MPs, one recently elected Christian Democrat member of the European Parliament, the Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry, a judge in the constitutional court and a number of officers in the armed forces.

## Media man makes the most of the masses

From Our Own Correspondent Washington

While Mr Walter Mondale has been at home agonizing over whom to select as his vice-presidential running mate, President Reagan has been out on the stump doing what he does best - mixing with the masses before the full glare of television cameras.

In the past week, the President has joined stock car fans at Daytona International race track in Florida, posed for photographs with the country singer, Tammy Wynette, attended an Independence Day fête in Alabama, rolled up his sleeves with car workers in Michigan, conferred with lawyers in Texas, gone fishing with crabbers on Chesapeake Bay and strutted out with bikers at the Mammoth Cave National Park in Kentucky.

His perambulations around the country have shown the advantages which the incumbent President has over his challenger. The former can call on the full presidential regalia - Air Force One, Marine One (the presidential helicopter), the secret service, phalanx of press and the cheering, flag-waving crowds - to add lustre to his television appearances.

No one denies, however, that



Regal and relaxed: Mr Reagan in masterful mood.

President Reagan manages to exploit the powers of incumbency better than any of his predecessors. He is always good on television and his many press aides make sure he receives maximum exposure wherever he goes.

Despite the relaxed, almost meandering, quality of his travels, he has carefully brought into focus the basic themes and strategies of the campaign he intends to wage against Mr Mondale this autumn.

Everywhere he goes he spreads a message of optimism for the future; of a renewal of America's economic and military strength; of a return of

patriotism and traditional values. He warns the crowds about the dangers of returning to the bankrupt policies of President Carter, and regularly attacks the liberal Democratic leadership of the House of Representatives for trying to thwart his programmes.

"This is a wonderful time to be alive," he told picknickers in Decatur, Alabama. "We are trying to create an economic climate for success," he told car workers at a General Motors plant soon after news of a big drop in unemployment during June had been announced.

In San Antonio, he proclaimed before the Texas Bar Association that the advance of

totalitarianism had been checked and asked rhetorically: "How can anyone in the United States of America today be scared of anything?"

One of the aims of Mr Reagan's travels has been to woo white southern conservatives and blue-collar workers to his side. It was significant that he used his visit to Dixie to fire a broadside at the Rev Jesse Jackson, who has just returned from his controversial visit to Cuba.

The southern states are by tradition strongly Democratic, yet President Reagan managed to take most of them by a slender margin in 1980.

## DeLorean to claim he was victim of a 'sting'

From Ivor Davis Los Angeles

John DeLorean, the car manufacturer on trial for alleged drug offences, is expected to claim that he was the victim of a government "sting", and was a desperate man who willingly got involved in a multi-million dollar cocaine smuggling racket to save his ailing Ulster company.

Although his defence team would not give anything away, it is likely that Mr DeLorean will be the star witness for the defence.

But before any witnesses for the defence are called Mr DeLorean's lawyers will try to persuade Judge Robert Taft to dismiss the case. On Wednesday they filed a 14-page document declaring that the prosecution has failed miserably in proving its case and asking the judge to dismiss all charges.

However it is unlikely the judge will agree. Request for dismissal on the grounds of insufficient evidence is a routine procedure in a trial like this.

Before the trial began, the prosecution said that 90 per cent of its case would contain the dozens of secretly-recorded audio and video tapes made during an undercover investigation.

The jury has seen the most publicized of the tapes showing Mr DeLorean drinking a champagne toast as he sat with a case full of cocaine.

## Charges against churchmen dropped

Bacolod (AP) - A Philippine court has thrown out charges of illegal possession of explosives and rebellion against an Australian Roman Catholic Priest and six of his Filipino lay workers.

In his decision, Judge Rafael Vasquez of Kabankalan, a town near Bacolod and 345 miles south-east of Manila, also

cancelled arrest warrants served on the Rev Brian Gore and the six laymen in September 1982.

Mr Vasquez's action came a little more than a week after another court dismissed multiple murder charges against Father Gore, the six laymen and two other priests, a Filipino and the Rev Niall O'Brien of

Dublin.

They all denied the charges. After protracted negotiations the Government agreed to drop the charges on condition the two foreign priests leave the country. Father O'Brien left on Wednesday and Father Gore, a native of Perth, Australia, is due to leave on Thursday.

# The gas people-investing in tomorrow's world today

Gas is today's most popular fuel in British homes - and a powerful and growing force in industry, too.

But the system of underground pipelines needed to bring this clean, controllable fuel to homes, factories and offices all over Britain is largely taken for granted.

It represents a massive national investment. To replace the 150,000 miles of mains and service pipes into customers' homes, for example, would cost some £12 billion.

Naturally, the mains system needs maintenance - and the gas people, in the search for efficiency, have developed many ingenious ways of laying new mains and of minimising the cost and inconvenience of repairing and replacing existing pipes as the need arises.

This essential work provides thousands of jobs for British workers - and first-class opportunities for British firms.

### £1,500 MILLION PROGRAMME FOR BRITAIN'S GAS MAINS

Over the last seven years, more than 20,000 miles of mains have been laid and renewed, at a total cost of over £1,500 million.

And the carefully phased

programme to keep Britain's gas distribution system in good order continues, alongside further extensions to the distribution system. The next five years or so will see further massive investment in the mains system by the gas people on their customers' behalf.

As everybody knows, to repair a gas main you usually have to dig a hole in the road.

The gas people dug half a million trenches last year and moved 40 million tons of earth. Now, new technology has been devised to enable pipes to be laid or replaced without trenching - using mechanical moles or techniques for inserting new mains inside old ones.

Where trenches are inevitable, making them

narrower - again possible with new technology - also saves expensive earth-moving.

Reinstatement is cheaper and faster, inconvenience to the public is reduced.

### FEWER HOLES IN THE ROAD

Pinpointing pipes and other services underground has always been difficult - causing inconvenience, lost time, and higher costs.

The gas people have developed a new instrument for this purpose. Called Gascopact, it makes use of advanced micro-electronics to provide much higher accuracy and greater "user friendliness" than anything known before.

We'll still be digging holes - but there will be fewer of them.

In fact, there will be fewer of them all over the world,

because many overseas utilities have expressed interest in the device, which will, of course, detect other sorts of pipes - and cables, too. There is also export potential in other specialist equipment invented by the gas people.

So yesterday's investment turns out to be tomorrow's export opportunity - bringing more work for British industry, more jobs for British workers.

### HOW THE GAS PEOPLE'S NEW VANS SNIFF OUT TROUBLE

In parallel with their far-reaching mains renewal programme, the gas people are using increasingly sophisticated technology for detecting early signs of possible trouble in the distribution system.

For example, special patrol vans carry ultra-sensitive detection equipment, capable of identifying minute quantities of gas escaping from damaged pipes - in concentrations far below the level at which they could be detected by smell.

All this work is designed to make the nation's gas system even safer as well as more efficient for the gas people's rapidly increasing number of customers - more than 250,000 extra last year, and almost 3 million more over the past decade or so.

## Minister dismisses Nkomo court threat

From Jan Raath, Harare

Mr Simbi Mubako, Zimbabwe's Minister of Home Affairs, gave no indication yesterday he would be taking seriously a threat by Mr Joshua Nkomo, the leader of Zanu, to take the Government to court for restricting the minority party's activities.

Amid often rowdy scenes in the House of Assembly on Wednesday, when Zanu and Government backbenchers attempted to shout each other down, Mr Nkomo accused the Government of putting Zanu completely out of action in the Midlands and Mashonaland West provinces.

He alleged that Zanu's offices in the provinces had been closed since the violence that left at least six people dead and hundreds injured two weeks ago in demonstrations by sup-

porters of the ruling Zanu (PF) party.

"We have not seen the order which provides for this in the law," he said. "These things should not be done because somebody feels like doing so." If the restrictions were not lifted "we will have to appeal to our courts to intervene".

Mr Mubako, however, told reporters yesterday that the decision to stop party meetings lay in his discretion as the Minister of Home Affairs to approve applications for political meetings.

The state of emergency, which Mr Mubako told the House he would be seeking to renew next week, requires that political parties apply permission to hold public meetings. Mr Nkomo would not succeed in any court action, he said.

## Zimbabwe farmers say grain price rise too low

Zimbabwean farmers reacted unenthusiastically this week to a 29 per cent increase in the price of maize announced by the Government, expressing doubt that it would return the country to self sufficiency (Jan Raath writes from Harare).

"It may be enough for a good rainy season," said Mr Bud Whitaker, the chairman of the Commercial Grain Producers' Association. He was leaving the Parliament buildings on Tuesday after Senator Denis Norman, the Minister of Agriculture had announced the increase by £24 to £1,080.

In this third year of a crippling drought, the country

has produced only 700,000 of the 1.2 million tonnes that Zimbabweans eat every year. The balance will have to be imported.

When Senator Norman made the announcement, which was greeted by a chorus of "not enough" by the white farmers in the House of Assembly, he described the new price as "fair".

A statement issued later in the day by the Commercial Farmers' Union said the increase was "disappointing" and that it was "questionable whether the increased price will be sufficient to increase plantings to the required level".

## Police set to continue Cape squatter raids

From Ray Kennedy Johannesburg

Hundreds of blacks are living in the open after a further series of raids on squatter camps in the Cape Peninsula in which hundreds of flimsy shelters have been torn down by officials.

Mr Oliver Memani, a squatter's leader, said yesterday: "I really don't know how a so-called Christian Government can demolish the homes of suffering people with police and inspectors carrying guns as if we were terrorists."

Mr Tino Bezuidenhout, of the Department of Cooperation and Development, disclosed that a total of 8,597 squatter homes in the Cape Peninsula were destroyed in the first six months of this year, a massive increase on the total of 6,448 during the whole of last year.

The figures prompted Mr Ken Andrew, opposition Progressive Federal Party MP for a Cape Town constituency, to say: "People who cause this to happen must be drunk with power and to have lost all sense of human worth."

## Britain to get more NZ butter

British supermarkets will have a supply of cheap New Zealand butter on their shelves at least until the end of 1986, with the issue this week of the necessary import regulation by the European Commission. Under its 83,000 tonnes can be brought into the Community this year, a further 81,000 tonnes next year and 79,000 in 1986.

There has been strong opposition by other countries to allowing New Zealand to continue to send its butter to Britain.

## Rhine soldiers sentenced for drug offences

Verden (Reuters) - Eight soldiers of the British Army of the Rhine were dismissed the service yesterday and given periods of detention after pleading guilty at a court martial to possessing drugs.

Lance-Corporal Brian Kirby, aged 23, from Salford in Lancashire, was reduced to the rank of trooper and given a year's detention for possessing cannabis resin and LSD; Lance-Corporal Anthony James Parham, also aged 23, from Bolton in Lancashire, was reduced to trooper and given seven months' detention for possessing cannabis resin; Trooper David Hobson, aged 21, from Manchester, was given nine months' detention for possessing cannabis resin and LSD; Lance-Corporal Steven Paul Kershaw, aged 25, from Rochdale, was reduced to trooper and given seven months' detention for possessing cannabis resin.

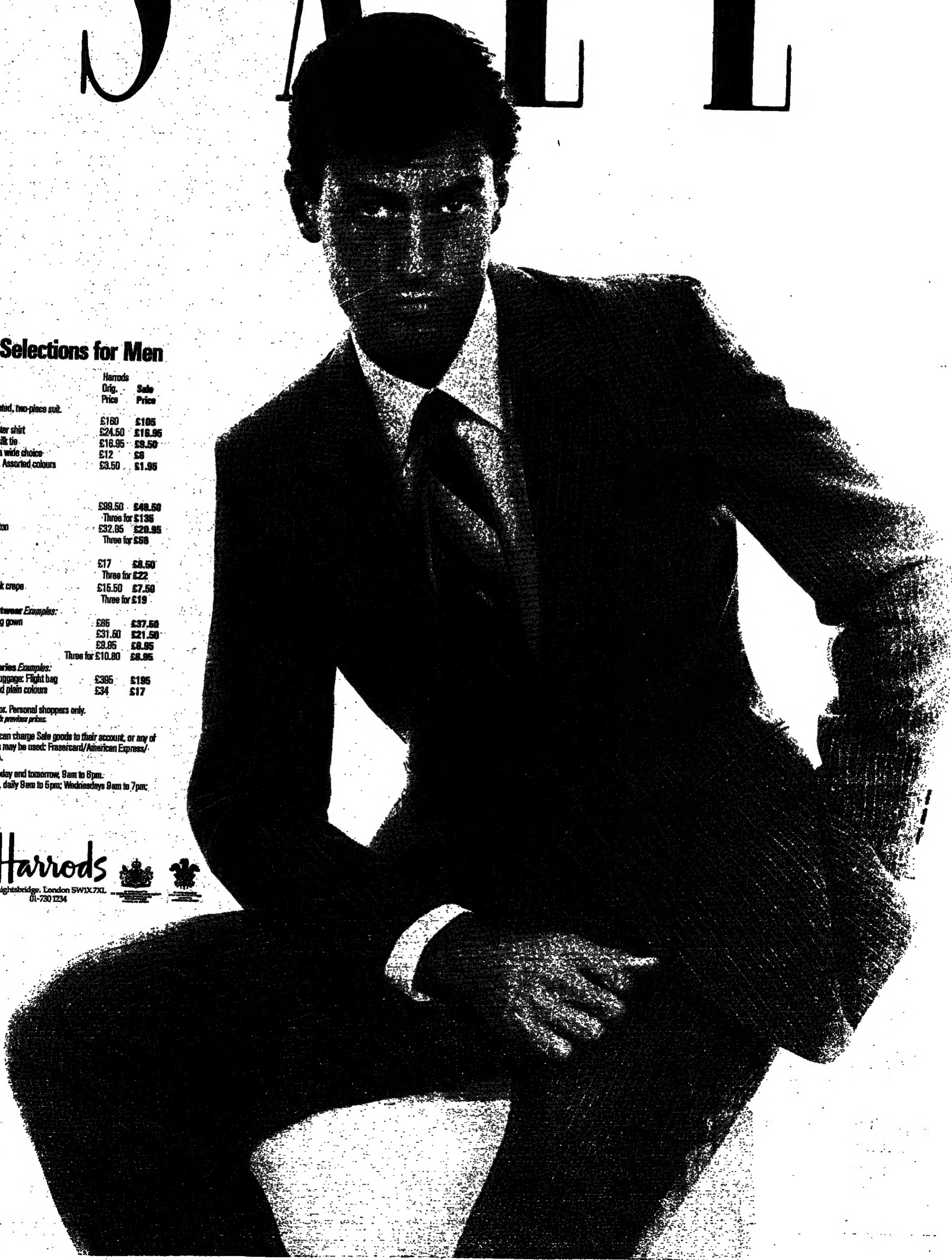
Trooper Duncan Everett, aged 21, of Ashton-under-Lyne, was given six months for possessing cannabis and cannabis resin; Trooper Colin Paul Bickerton, aged 20, from Runcorn, Cheshire, received six months for possessing cannabis and cannabis resin; Trooper Thomas Clifford Headon, aged 23, from Liverpool, was given 112 days' detention for possessing cannabis; and Trooper Steven Buchanan, aged 22, from Manchester, was dismissed the service and given 56 days' detention for possession of LSD.

All the men are from the 14th/20th King's Hussars. The sentences are subject to confirmation by the brigade commander.

# Britain's got a wonderfuel future! Gas



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<b>Not shown:</b>		
<b>Shirts Examples:</b>		
Silk crepe	£99.50	£48.50
	Three for £135	
Hilitch & Key pure cotton	£32.85	£20.95
	Three for £58	
<b>Ties Examples:</b>		
Silk crepe	£17	£8.50
	Three for £22	
Pierre Cardin printed silk crepe	£15.50	£7.50
	Three for £19	
<b>Underwear and Nightwear Examples:</b>		
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Satin stripe pyjamas	£31.50	£21.50
Cotton boxer shorts	£9.95	£8.95
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Cashmere scarf, assorted plain colours	£34	£17

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House of Lords

# No double jeopardy in review of acquittal on appeal

Regina v Bournemouth Crown Court, Ex parte Wright

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Keith of Kinkaid, Lord Scarman and Lord Brightman [Speeches delivered July 12]

Where the appellants were convicted by a magistrates' court of obstructing a police officer in the execution of his duty and appealed against their convictions to the crown court and the judge wrongly stopped the proceedings and allowed the appeal, the Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench Division of criminal quashing the crown court's order and mandamus ordering the releasing of the appellants did not put the appellants in double jeopardy and were validly made.

The House of Lords dismissed an appeal by Robert Mackay and Gillian Hausmann from the order of the Divisional Court. Lord Justice Ackner and Mr Justice Taylor on January 27, 1984 (*The Times*, February 15, 1984) granting the proceedings, Mr Brian Wright, Chief Constable of Dorset, sought review of the decision of Bournemouth Crown Court (Judge Macdonald) to allow two appeals against acquittal by the appellants.

Mr John Spinks, QC and Mr John Aspinall for the appellants; Mr Anthony Scrivener, QC and Mr Steven Whitaker for the prosecution.

LORD FRASER said that the irregularity that had led to the quashing of the crown court's order had been that the judge had prematurely stopped the proceedings, witness, the police officer whom the appellants were charged with obstructing, had completed his evidence in chief and had allowed the appeals.

The police officer had seen the appellants walking along a street and had noticed what he thought was a record or records tucked down inside the appellants' Mackay's trousers. He had asked Mackay what it was, and Mackay had tried to run away.

The appellants Hausmann, on Mackay's instructions, had tried to run away with the officer's briefcase. After a struggle, the officer, with the help of some members of the public, had succeeded in detaining the appellants, and as soon as he had done so he had said to them: "You are being arrested on suspicion of theft."

The judge had thought, quite wrongly, that in order to constitute an arrest it was necessary for the person concerned to be told in words that he was being arrested. To constitute a lawful arrest, he must normally be told the reason for his arrest at the time of the arrest itself or as soon as possible thereafter, but the arrest itself could be effected without any words being spoken.

The judge had ruled that no arrest had been made before the struggle had taken place and that the appellants must be allowed to go.

The appellants conceded that he had been in error in his view of the law and that, from the prosecutor's point of view, there had been a breach of the rules of natural justice.

The appellants submitted that they had been tried before a court (the crown court) that had jurisdiction to try them, that had accepted jurisdiction so as to put them in jeopardy, that had embarked on hearing the case on its merits and that had unanimously acquitted them. Against an acquittal in such circumstances, they said, there was a well-established principle that the prosecutor had no right of appeal, except under certain statutory exceptions none of which applied here, and they referred to the maxim *nemo debet bis reus pro una et eadem causa*.

There were two answers. Both depended essentially on the fact that the procedure in the crown court was not a trial by a court of first instance but an appeal. The fact that it was by way of rehearing of the case, and that it was a rehearing on the evidence, did not distinguish it in any relevant respect from the more usual procedure of rehearing on documents that was followed in ordinary civil appeals.

The first answer was that, although the crown court had embarked on a rehearing on the merits, it had never completed the rehearing. The judge had stopped it before the evidence had been complete, and the consequence was that there had been no decision on the merits. Accordingly, it fell into the same class as *R v Ridgway* (11822) 1 D & R 132, where Mr Justice Byrne said at p 139:

"I am of opinion that the conviction in this case was improperly quashed, and that it is our duty to send the appeal back to the court of quarter sessions for order that it may be heard there upon the merits."

The statement was in principle applicable in the circumstances of

the present case: see also *R v Clare* [1951] 2 IR 510, to the same effect.

The appellants had submitted that once the court, being properly constituted, had started to hear the evidence the proceedings could not be a nullity, with the consequence that the acquittal was in jeopardy and should be quashed. They had relied on *R v Middlesex Quarter Sessions (Chairman)*, Ex parte Director of Public Prosecutions (1953) 2 QB 759.

This case had been concerned with a trial on indictment, and, however, with trial on indictment, at quarter sessions, that is with a trial in a court of first instance, and not with procedure at quarter sessions sitting as an appellate tribunal. It was of no assistance in the present appeal.

In the *Middlesex* case the jury had returned a verdict of "not guilty by direction" and it was held that the acquittal was not to be quashed. In the present case the court of appeal had found the appellants guilty and an appeal against that decision had been allowed by the crown court. It was of no assistance as a decision or finding of acquittal by any court.

Whatever the position might be at a trial before a court of first instance, when it came to procedure before quarter sessions sitting as an appeal court there was a clear distinction of principle between quashing an appeal against conviction after proceedings in which all the available evidence, so far as it was in the opinion of quarter sessions admissible, had been heard, and allowing it after proceedings in which it had been prematurely stopped, without all the available and admissible evidence having been heard, because of a ruling by the court on a preliminary point.

The former was not liable to be quashed. The latter, which was the present case, was liable to be quashed on the grounds stated in *Ridgway* and *Clare* Justices.

The second answer to the argument for the appellants was that the appellants would not be put in jeopardy, in the relevant sense, by a further rehearing by the crown court.

The reason had been explained by Lord Justice Donaldson in *R v Wolverhampton Crown Court, Ex parte Crofts* (1983) 1 WLR 204, 207 where after referring to the "overriding principle of English law that no one should be put in peril of conviction twice in respect of the same offence" he had gone on to say:

"For my part I accept that that principle is one of the most important principles of English criminal law and that if there is a conflict between that principle and the principle that courts will intervene in order to quash the decisions of inferior courts which are obtained by fraud, it is the former principle (that no one should be put in peril twice) which should prevail."

But in my judgment that does not apply where a court is concerned with an acquittal by a crown court on appeal from justices, for this reason. If the crown court decision is quashed, and this will only occur when it is the beneficiary of the crown court's decision who has been guilty of the fraud, the result will be that the defendant is twice put in peril, but that he remains convicted as a result of the first and only occasion upon which he was put in peril."

Lord Justice Donaldson had referred to decisions obtained by fraud but did not because on the facts of that case the appellants had succeeded in obtaining a decision of the crown court in their favour by perjury. But his reasoning seemed to his Lordship to be equally applicable to decisions that were quashed on other grounds.

Moreover, as Lord Brightman had pointed out during the argument, there would be no question of double jeopardy if the Divisional Court's orders of certiorari and mandamus took effect, because the appellants were under no obligation to pursue their appeal before the reconstructed crown court.

Whether they chose to do so or not, the only conviction against them for this offence would be the original conviction in the magistrates' court, given on the only occasion when they had been put in peril. That conviction would stand unless it was quashed, and if the appellants chose to pursue their appeal to the reconstructed crown court, they would not be in peril of any other conviction on this offence. The appeal should be dismissed.

LORD DIPLOCK, Lord Keith, Lord Scarman and Lord Brightman agreed.

Solicitors: Bowles Cotton & Bowles for Andrews McQueen & Co, Bournemouth; Sharpe, Pritchard & Co for Mr M.J. Davies, Dorchester.

# Court has power to order lecturers to identify photographs

Harrington v North London Polytechnic and Another  
Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Griffiths and Lord Justice Browne-Wilkinson [Judgment delivered July 12]

The Court of Appeal, dismissing appeals by 14 lecturers of the North London Polytechnic against an order of Mr Justice Mans-Jones requiring them to identify students who had allegedly tried to prevent the plaintiff, Mr Patrick Harrington, from entering the polytechnic, held that there was jurisdiction for making such an order.

However, the question of whether the lecturers should be discharged as being contrary to public policy was referred for decision by the judge.

One of the 14 lecturers, Esther Simms, withdrew from the appeal.

Mr Stephen Sedley, QC and Mr Andrew Nicol for Clare Gwynne, Margaret Meloni, Ronald Swinbank and Simon Wright; Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC and Mr Alan Newman for Francis Pickering, Trevor Jefferies, Michael Newman, Sheila Mayfield and Denis Jody; Mr Andrew Hilder for Paul Channing, Noel Parry, Kevin Fitzgerald and Dorothy Schenck; Mr A. J. Macdonald for the polytechnic; Mr John Deby, QC and Mr Cleveland Butterfield for Mr Harrington.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, delivering the judgment of the court, said that Mr Patrick Harrington was a student at the polytechnic where other students took exception to his political views and affiliations and attempted to prevent him from doing so.

On April 12 Mr Harrington issued a writ naming the polytechnic as the first defendant and Mr Steve Phillips as the second defendant. Mr Phillips was said to be sued "on his own behalf and on behalf of all other students or members of the first defendant who have participated in the Socialist

Worker Student Society's organized picket against the plaintiff". By that writ he claimed damages and injunctive relief against both defendants.

On April 25, 1984 Mr Justice Popplewell granted the plaintiff an injunction against Mr Phillips, both in his personal and in his representative capacity. It restrained him from entering the polytechnic, or from assisting or interfering or attempting to interfere in any way with the contractual right of the plaintiff to attend and listen to lectures at the polytechnic's premises or to have access to any part of the premises normally accessible to students.

On May 1 an unlawful picket of students physically prevented the plaintiff from obtaining access to the polytechnic in breach of that injunction. Photographs were taken of some of the students involved, some of whom might be students of the polytechnic and might be in the class of which Mr Phillips was the representative defendant.

There was an application to Mr Justice Mans-Jones by the plaintiff on May 10 for an order committing persons unknown to prison for breach of the order of Mr Justice Popplewell. That application was refused.

Next day the plaintiff made a further application to Mr Justice Mans-Jones designed, *inter alia*, to enable the plaintiff to identify the individuals in the photographs. That application was granted.

Between May 14 and 18, 1984 the polytechnic attempted to secure identification of the people in the photographs. The government, on legal advice, took the view, which they communicated to the staff, that the staff would be in contempt of court if they intentionally failed or refused to identify persons shown in the photographs who were known to them. In order to facilitate identification, the polytechnic

summoned meetings of the staff supplied forms of affidavit for completion by them and further secured the presence of a commissioner of oaths.

At these meetings 22 members of the staff completed and swore affidavits. None was able to identify anyone shown on the photographs and it was accepted that those affidavits were truthful.

However, a much larger number of staff completed the affidavits in blank or endorsed them with a claim to further time to take legal advice.

All that was reported to Mr Justice Mans-Jones on May 21, 1984, when he made an order requiring 14 named members of staff to swear affidavits setting out whether or not they could identify persons in the photographs and to attend before the judge for the purpose of being cross-examined on oath on the affidavits.

They promptly applied to have the order discharged, but on May 25 the judge refused the application. It was from that refusal that the staff now appealed. The polytechnic adopted a neutral attitude.

The basis of the application to discharge the order was twofold, namely (a) that there was no jurisdiction to make it and (b) that it would be contrary to public policy to make it, because it would damage the special relationship between the students and the staff if they were required to identify students who

had sought to prevent the plaintiff entering the polytechnic.

The judge seemed to have considered that the jurisdiction point was not open to argument, the order of May 21 being merely ancillary to the order of May 11.

In that he was mistaken. The order of May 11 was addressed to the polytechnic, which was a party to the action. Accordingly it did not directly bind the staff, albeit they were under a duty to refrain from knowingly aiding and abetting a breach of it. The order of May 21, by contrast, was addressed to them and directly bound them.

While there was a public interest in achieving justice between disputing parties, there was also a public interest in not involving third parties if that could be avoided. It was the recognition of that conflict which gave rise to the "nemo testis" rule which was considered in *Warwick Pharmacal Co v Customs and Excise* (1974) AC 133.

That rule was stated by Lord Kilbrandon (at p 135) as being that "You cannot get discovery against someone who has no connection with the litigious matters other than that he might be called as a witness either to testify or to produce documents at the trial".

For the members of staff it was submitted that that was their position. They did not witness the events of May 1 and they were not concerned with those events. That

was a superficially an attractive argument, but the court did not think that it would withstand analysis.

The plaintiff's cause of action against the polytechnic was for discovery. It had already been determined by the court that the polytechnic was liable to give discovery and an order had been made. The order required the polytechnic to disclose all relevant information in its possession and for that purpose, information in the hands and minds of its servants and agents, as such, was the information and was in the possession of the polytechnic.

There was clear authority in *Dunham v Clippenham Corporation* (1807) 14 Vesey 245 that the servants of a corporation could be required to give discovery on behalf of the corporation and were not to be regarded as mere witnesses. The court did not regard it as an extension, but rather the application of the same principle, to order agents of a corporation to make similar disclosure.

The court accepted that such agents should normally be given an opportunity of being heard before any order for discovery was made.

against them, although in exceptional circumstances an *ex parte* order might be justified, leaving it to them to apply to discharge it. Such circumstances did not exist in the present case and to that extent there was an irregularity.

The present position was that the court was satisfied that there was jurisdiction to make an order against the 14 lecturers as agents of the polytechnic who were in possession of knowledge and that *prima facie* such an order should be made if it was necessary for the achievement of justice.

What remained to be decided was whether there were any considerations, whether of public policy or otherwise, which would require the court to refrain from exercising its jurisdiction to make an order for discovery, or, since the order had already been made, would require the court to discharge that order. Mr Justice Mans-Jones adjourned consideration of that aspect to a later date. At that further hearing the argument on public policy would begin.

Solicitors: Bindman & Partners; Hodge Jones & Allen; Mr Hugh Pierce; Barlett, De Ruyt, Semple & Co.

# 'No case' not apt

M v Westminster City Council

In care proceedings brought under the Children and Young Persons Act 1969 it was inappropriate to submit, on completion of the evidence presented by the local authority, that there was no case to answer.

Inner London Justices were not wrong when they refused to allow the mother's solicitor to make such a submission. Mrs Justice Butler-Sloss said on July 11 when, sitting with Mr Justice Bush, the Divisional Court of the Family Division dismissed an appeal by the mother from the justices' decision to place in care twins born in April 1983.

HER LADYSHIP said that the mother was not a party to the proceedings although she was entitled to meet allegations made against her. It was preferable in care proceedings to hear all the evidence and the words of Mr Justice Scarman in *Bond v Bond* (1964) P 37 applied to care proceedings as well as to matrimonial proceedings.

It was open to the justices to make an order placing the children in the care of the local authority when they knew that it was the intention of the local authority to allow the children to remain at home with the mother.

# Trying preliminary issue

Ashworth and Others v Berkeley-Wallwood Ltd

It was too narrow a construction of Order 33, rule 4 of the Rules of the Supreme Court to hold that a trial of a preliminary issue could not be held except where there was a point of law which if decided one way, would be decisive of the litigation: although the discretion to make such orders was to be exercised with the greatest of caution, the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce and Lord Justice Oliver) held on July 12.

LORD JUSTICE CUMMING-BRUCE said that such orders should only be made if there was a real probability that the effect would be to save time and expense, and simplify the issues.



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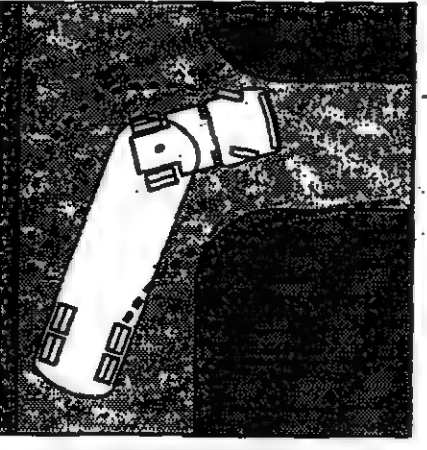
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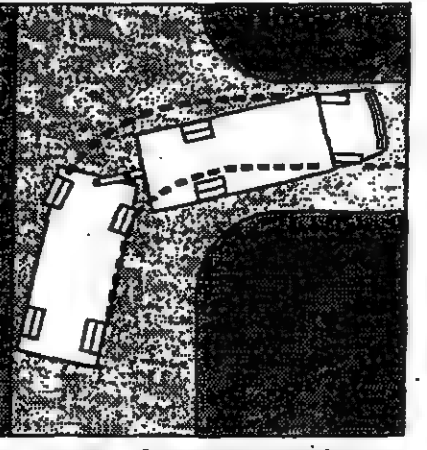
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# Leave to appeal from consent order

Toleman v Toleman

A former husband was granted leave to appeal out of time from a consent order transferring proceeds of sale of the former matrimonial home to the wife where she had remarried three months after stating, in answer to a request prior to the making of the order to disclose her intentions, that marriage was not contemplated.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce and Mr Justice Park) held on July 11 that *Jenkins v Lacey* (The Times, December 22, 1983) where leave to appeal from a consent order had been refused, was distinguishable as there had been no obligation in that

case for the wife to disclose her intention to remarry.

MR JUSTICE PARK, giving the judgment of the court, said that the issue in the appeal would be not so much whether the effect of the order had been altered by an event supervening since the consent order had been made, but whether the inference could safely and properly be drawn from the known facts that, at the time the order was made, the wife had misled the husband when, through her counsel, she gave the assurance about her intention not to remarry. That was a question which could only be resolved by the court after evidence had been given before the judge.

where offences committed on the same occasion.

Accordingly, the number of penalty points endorsed should not exceed the highest number that would be endorsed on the conviction of one of those offences, the Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Webster) said on July 5 following an appeal by the defendant, George Edward Johnston, by way of case stated against a decision of Qwest Justices who had held that the two vehicles were not being used on the same occasion.

# Separate offences

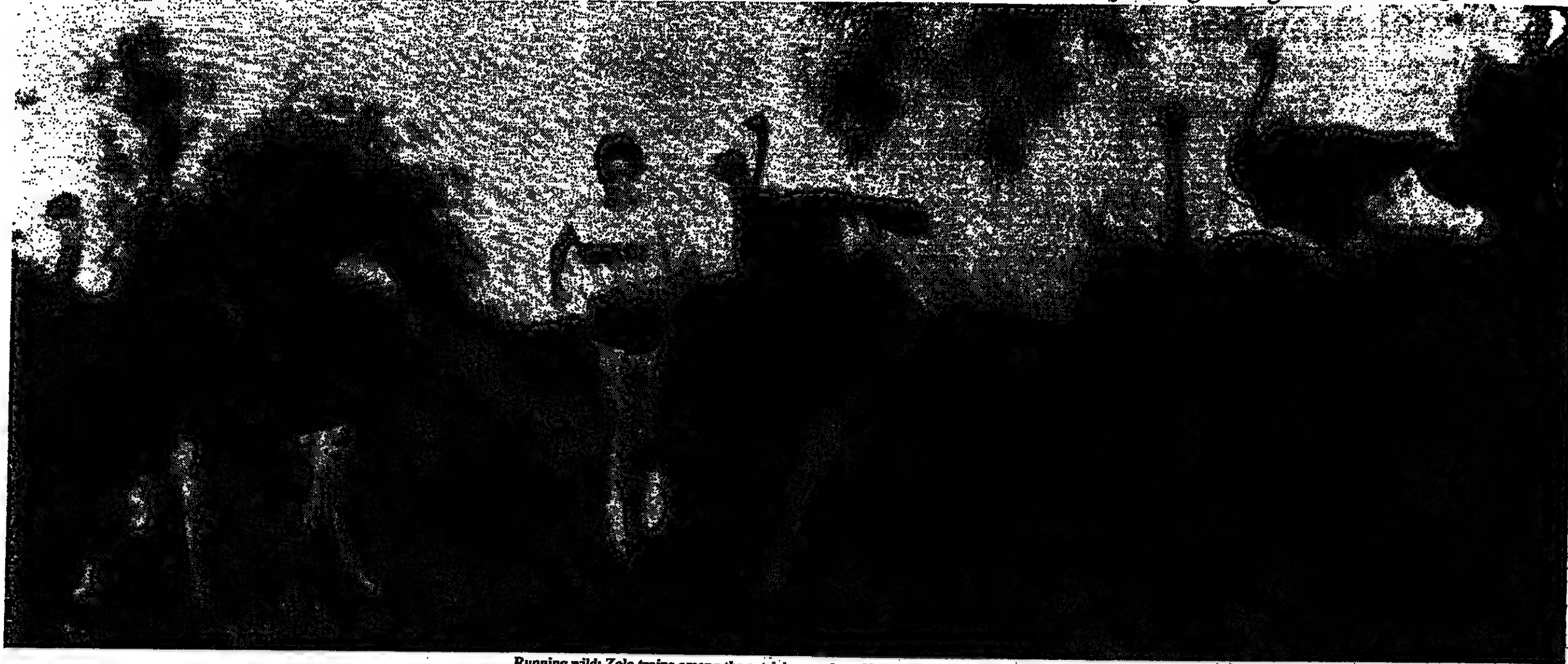
Johnston v Over

It was a matter of fact whether two separate offences under section 143 of the Road Traffic Act 1972 arising out of the use of two vehicles were committed on the same occasion for the purpose of the Transport Act 1981, but it was proper to say that two offences of using two vehicles on the road without a policy of third party insurance contrary to section 143, which the two vehicles were used by the defendant for stripping parts from one vehicle to repair the other,



## SPECTRUM

Portrait of the girl who answered the controversy surrounding her arrival in Britain by letting her legs do the talking



Running wild: Zola trains among the ostriches on the veldt near her South African home

## How Zola Budd made the running

**A**s a baby, Zola Budd was tiny, smaller than her brothers and sisters had been at birth. The nurses told her father, Frank, she would be a "stayer", though for days the family did not know if she would survive. Frank Budd had felt sure that the baby would be a boy and had already chosen the name Zola. He decided to keep the "Z" and called her Zola after the French novelist.

Her family lived at Bloemfontein on the South African veldt. On her father's side she came from British stock and, on her mother's, from a Dutch religious family who came north on the Great Trek of the 1830s from Cape Province.

Within the family Zola's father had always maintained his links with the "Old Country" by insisting his children speak English at home, though out of lack of choice they attended Afrikaans schools. Zola was steeped in the English way of life. As a girl she remembers her parents returning from trips made to England to see relatives.

"The impression my father gave me of England was of the cold, the greenness and the lovely parks", recalls Zola. "Of course, I miss South Africa. I certainly miss the weather and my brothers and sisters. Before I came to Britain I didn't know much about it beyond what I had learnt in history classes and most of that seemed to be about

the fights they had in South Africa."

Her promise showed early. "At three and four years she would race away from the taller girls", remembers her father. "One day I collected her from school and she said, 'I've just won two races.' I just said, 'Good, you should always try and do that.' But I never thought any more of it. Then she kept racing against her friends. She started to win diplomas at school for running. We still didn't think we had a Wunderkind on our hands."

For Zola there was a specific moment when she felt she was destined to become a runner. "If my mother hadn't noticed that my toes pointed inwards when I walked, I might never have become a runner. I was 12 then and had never competed in a proper race outside school sports."

"The doctors found there was a little bone growing out of the insteps of both my feet and these bones were forcing me to walk pigeon-toed. I couldn't have run like that. It seemed a big thing at the time to me but it wasn't a very difficult operation. I'm just glad my mother noticed when she did."

"Now my coach always points me out to the other girls as a good example of how to stand. He's often criticizing some of them for running with their feet pointing at 'ten to two.'"

It was at primary school in Bloemfontein that she got into

the habit of running barefoot. "I'm always barefoot around the house, in the garden, everywhere. It was natural for me to run barefoot on the track. I only wear shoes when I train, because the sharp stones cut my feet."

Pieter Labuschagne, a history teacher who voluntarily coached the children in athletics at Bloemfontein, first spotted her true potential. But when he first met her she wanted to be a netball player. "She might have made the 'D' team at netball. She was so small she would have been knocked from pillar to post", he says.

But Labuschagne saw where her future lay when he watched her in an inter-schools 12,000 metres race. Zola was running for a rival school.

"I noticed her because she beat one of my own girls for third place. She was 12 and looked nine. I asked my own girl who she was. Then a year later the girl she had beaten mentioned that Zola had

transferred to my school, Bloemfontein Central High. So I asked her to join a cross-country group. She did, but made it clear that she really wanted to play netball. Her mother would see to it that she never missed any of my training sessions, but often she would hang around at the back of the field. She had this independent streak. She wanted me to know that it was she who would make the decision."

Zola acknowledges Labuschagne's role in leading her into running rather than netball. "Pieter's a man who gives you great confidence in yourself, and he kept telling me that I was a faster runner than any he had ever seen. I hadn't realized it but then I was only 13."

And it was at 13, after the operation on both feet that she broke her first track record, a schools state-age record. At 15 she broke a South African junior record, but her first major achievement came at the same age when she knocked 9.9

seconds off her own best for 1,500 metres with a time of 4 minutes 9.1 seconds, just half a second off the South African senior record.

Her progress became unstoppable, helped by her extraordinary seriousness. Even at 17 she had shown no interest in fashionable clothes, make-up and pop music. She says she is the outdoor type, quite content in shorts and T-shirt.

"Make-up? In hot weather at home it got all sticky and ran down my face. I don't wear it. I have a few dresses, but I'm happiest in running gear. I don't have to worry about my diet. I eat what I like because I burn it off running."

She is usually in bed by nine because she's always up for practice soon after dawn breaks. From high school she matriculated with three distinctions, one in history, and won a place at the Orange Free State University, studying political science and the native language of South Sotho. She was often

seen driving to campus in a Bakkie, a second-hand pick-up truck she bought herself out of prize money paid into her trust fund held by the South African Amateur Athletic Union.

This fund was later frozen by her flight into a new land. Subsequently she also gave up her studies at the university because she couldn't concentrate on them as well as running. "Running is where my future lies. As my coach says, I can always go back to studying, but once I'm past about 28 it will be too late to continue running."

The training ritual established over the years was for her father to drive her into town from his farm for a 4.30am rendezvous at her coach's apartment. From there, it was only 300 yards to Naval Hill and the 10-kilometre course through the game reserve on the table-top top, where she ran under the gaze of springbok and impala.

"We had to run then because of the heat in the rest of the day. Pieter had to be at school by eight o'clock", says Zola. Often she would take breakfast with her elder sister, Estelle, at her apartment in town before attending morning lectures at her university. She would be out running again on the veldt around her home in the afternoon and along the over-baked roadway of Route 30 towards Bloemfontein.

The work paid off. In 1983 she won six national athletic championship titles, set five world junior records and an all-African record, five South African senior records and was chosen as South Africa's Sports-woman of the Year. She is unbeaten in races of 1,000 metres and above since November 1981, a period in which she has won more than 70 races. And the year culminated in her becoming the fastest woman on earth at 5,000 metres.

Although there is no 5,000 metres race for women at this year's Olympic Games, there will be in Seoul, South Korea, in 1988.

On January 5 this year Zola Budd knocked 6.45 seconds off Mary Decker's world record for 5,000 metres and suddenly she was the centre of massive international interest. Ironically it was Decker's picture she had always kept on the wall of her bedroom.

At home, her father found he was constantly answering the telephone. It could have been Puma, the sportswear maker, asking solicitously: "Does Zola like our products? Has she signed with anyone yet?" The race to be involved with Zola was well into its stride.

But she was stuck behind South Africa's political barriers. Within the country she had only the clock as competition. She would never be able to run in Springbok colours at the Olympics or in Europe. In March at Port Elizabeth she finally made up her mind that her future lay overseas. She ran only the fourth fastest world time over 5,000 metres and the crowd of 13,000 groaned with disappointment.

"That really upset me. They had started to expect me to break records on my own every time I ran. I felt I had let them down. I knew I couldn't go on running this way. I had to go where there was competition and Britain was the answer."

Her spreading fame produced unexpected responses. One shock was a proposal of a

marriage of convenience from a 65-year-old Birmingham man, Henry Allen, passed to her family through a newspaper. "I found that very embarrassing as any girl would." A day later one of the family's black servants asked: "Miss Zola you're not going to marry that old man, are you?" Zola's comment on the cheeky but well-meant offer to give her British citizenship was: "I think I am too young for marriage."

**T**he decision was made for her to apply for British citizenship, basing her case upon her paternal grandfather, who was born in Hackney, London, then emigrated to South Africa. Opponents of apartheid in Britain objected to the speed with which her application was dealt with and she became the centre of an ugly political row.

"Apartheid and other things came before I was born and will probably be resolved long after I die. In the meantime I want to run and I will run with or against anyone of any colour, anywhere at any time and may the fastest win."

One thing she does owe to South Africa is the altitude. Living all her life at Bloemfontein's altitude of 4,568 feet above sea level is thought to be one of the factors contributing to her phenomenal running ability. Like the Kenyan and Ethiopian black stars of long-distance running, born at similar altitudes in Africa, Zola's lungs have had to become more efficient than average, making the best use of the limited oxygen in each breath. Indeed her times at altitude in Bloemfontein, Johannesburg and Pretoria suggest that even her best times now will come tumbling down as she runs more often at sea level.

"There is a 15-second interval between her best 3,000 metres at high altitude and at sea level", says Labuschagne. "If she ever runs a 1,500 metres at sea level we might even see her beat four minutes."

Zola comments: "I haven't run yet as well as I feel I can. Pieter thinks and I think I can go a lot faster. My best will come at longer distances."

Adapted from Zola. The Official Biography by Brian Vane, to be published by Stanley Paul, Ltd on July 16.

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The baby Zola held by her mother, Tossie, at her christening. Had she been born a boy, she would have been named Zola. And Zola with the family wire-haired terrier, "Frasier"



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## A burning desire to list more buildings

moreover... Miles Kington

Some of your letters on developments in the world of architecture

From Sir Gavin Caisson

Sir, In the aftermath of the tragic fire in New York Minster, many people have speculated that it might have been caused by the wrath of God. This is hard to establish and is recognized, I believe, neither by the architectural profession nor the insurance companies. But might there not be a simpler explanation?

The cathedral is one of the most important listed buildings in England. Now, it has often been noted that buildings are very often burnt down or semi-demolished after they have been listed, often in mysterious circumstances; the Firestone factory is one among many. I have now come to the conclusion that listing, which is meant to preserve a building, may have the opposite effect -

that, in fact, buildings are endangered by being listed in some way we do not yet understand.

As an experiment, I suggest that we put on to the historic building list several structures that we want to see burnt down, and see what happens.

Yours etc.

From Mr Hugo Lightly

Sir, In the Middle Ages churches and cathedrals were always burning down, falling over, etc, and I do not remember people talking a lot about the wrath of God. What they did was get down to business immediately, viz put up a new and better building and no meaning about. As the head of a large construction company, I am all for that. We

have much experience in the field of modern leisure centres, and believe me, the tragic damage to York Minster could be a blessing in disguise. For example I could turn the damaged transept (is that the right word?) into a major tourist attraction by the end of 1985. Perhaps you could put me in touch with the owners of the cathedral.

Yours etc.

From Mrs Thelma Lapel

Sir, You will, I am sure, receive many letters suggesting the rebuilding of York Minster as some sort of ghastly modern amusement centre. Why, I wonder, does nobody suggest the opposite? I mean, of course, converting Battersea Power Station into a cathedral. This

magnificent structure, towering serenely above the godless waste of south London, is too noble to turn into yet another amusement arcade and should immediately be given the divine function which I am sure the original builders had in the back of their minds.

It is also, by the way, comparatively fireproof.

Yours etc.

From Mr Taddeuz Mathewson

Sir, Why build a cathedral at all? I recently attended a religious meeting at Queen's Park Rangers football ground, organized by Mr Luis Palau, and the outdoor sending in which many thousands of believers enjoyed the experience seemed to me to be the perfect surroundings. Why not turn QPR's ground at Loftus Road into a cathedral? I am told that the artificial turf is fireproof.

Yours etc.

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 392)

- ACROSS  
1 Solemnly renounce (6)  
5 Millionth of metre (6)  
8 Italian monk (3)  
9 Close offside fielder (3,3)  
10 Small cupboard (6)  
11 Half-transect (4)  
12 Work conversation (4,4)  
14 Trademarks (6)  
17 Pappaw (6)  
19 Tuba (8)  
22 Bald head (4)  
24 Barry (6)  
25 Banished (6)  
26 Short sleep (3)  
27 Patchy official (6)  
28 Fine sword (6)

- DOWN  
2 Marrying woman (5)  
3 Idealist (7)  
4 Spread out (7)  
5 Masculinity (5)  
6 Summarily appoint (2,3)  
7 Applied decoration (7)  
13 Parnassus school group (1,1,1)  
15 Re-accommodate (7)  
16 Voice over track (3)

SOLUTION TO No 391

ACROSS: 8 Airworthiness 9 Ebb 10 Archangel 11 Tryst 13 Stutter DOWN: 1 Caveat 2 Grubby 3 Monastic 4 Stocks 5 Diva 6 Height 7 Cedar 12 Rap 14 Underarm 15 Era 16 Ascend 17 Rancid 18 Tannoy 20 Carboy 21 Yields 23 Ache



# New hope for the young innocents

After 100 years of trying to prevent child abuse in Britain, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has launched a £12m campaign to establish a nationwide child protection network. In a mood of optimism, the society wants to run a preventive service for families in distress rather than respond, as in the past, to child abuse by taking the victim away from the parents. Caroline Moorehead reports on one couple who have already been helped

The first time Susan met Peter was over Sunday tea in the summer of 1966. They were both 13. Susan's father, divorced for many years, insisted that she accompany him to meet Peter's foster mother, whom he was planning to marry. By the spring of the following year Susan was pregnant. "I thought I could manage. I wasn't bothered. We both wanted children," Peter adds. "Before it was born, we always called it a boy. I wanted a lad." They didn't get married. "In any case, my dad wouldn't have let me," says Susan.



Mary Evans, 11, looking down from the Mary Evans picture library

convicted on four charges of grievous bodily harm. The judge, taking into account that he had just turned 17, put him on probation for two years. Soon afterwards, they learnt that the baby was to go out for adoption. "I just couldn't believe it," says Susan.

Six months later, Susan was pregnant again. "I had hated Peter. I didn't want a baby. It didn't seem right, with Adam put away." But Peter wanted another child, their relationship was rocky, and a friend had told her a new baby would make them happy again.

It was at this point that the NSPCC entered the case. Nottingham has one of the society's 14 special units, designed specifically to deal with child abuse, and set up in the early 1970s after an American paediatrician from Denver called H. Kempe had coined the emotive term "battered baby syndrome" to jolt the public into taking note of a great number of children's injuries were in fact wrongly being diagnosed as accidental.

Today, says David Jones, the unit leader, some four cases on week of injury inflicted on children comes to their attention. Many are minor - bruises, slight burns - but at least one child a year dies, and that is almost always a baby. Nationally, one dies each week, making it the fourth commonest cause of death among infants. Five thousand more are seriously injured by those who care for them - so severely many suffer permanent brain damage.

Once the NSPCC became involved, they agreed to visit Susan and Peter regularly, both to assess whether a second baby would be safe in their care, and to help them prepare for the

That autumn, Susan and Peter moved from Nottingham to Suffolk to live with her mother. Peter had lost his job and was fighting badly with both families. His foster mother had taken to referring to Susan as "that prostitute" and her older sister wouldn't speak to her in Suffolk they hoped for a new start. It was while home in Nottingham for Christmas with Peter's aunt that they got a letter from her mother saying that they were no longer welcome with her. Then, early in January, six weeks premature, Adam arrived.

"He was small, but he was strong and he slept all the time," says Susan. They had no choice but to stay with the aunt and she and Peter, who couldn't find work, quarrelled without cease. "But Peter was so pleased with the baby. He took him everywhere. He changed him. I didn't really have much to do with him; it was always Peter." When the baby was just six weeks old, Peter threw him up one day into the air and caught him again. They noticed that Adam's right arm looked a bit limp. They called a doctor. At the hospital the X-ray showed

up a fracture which Susan explained by saying that he had fallen awkwardly into his father's arms. But when they looked more closely at the X-rays, they also found nine broken ribs and a fractured leg, all partially healed, suggesting the breaks had occurred at different times over the previous three weeks.

"The next day we were taken to the police station," says Susan. "We were put in different rooms. I was with two blokes and a woman. At first they were quite kind. Then they started shouting at me, saying they'd beat me if I didn't tell the truth. One of the blokes slapped me. At 9 o'clock they let us go home."

Adam went straight from hospital to a foster home. For the first few months Susan and Peter visited him. "But after a bit, he didn't know who we were. He wouldn't let me touch him. I couldn't pick him up."

"They told us that if we went to classes, learnt about babies, we'd have him again," says Peter. "We really thought we would."

A year later, Peter was

From the NSPCC's archives: but this could be any one of thousands of children today

The NSPCC has closed the case, removing the family from the Central Child Abuse Register they hold for the area. Later this year the register will be extended to include not just battered children, but those sexually abused and neglected, numerically a far more considerable problem but harder to qualify this year, the society's centenary, will see a streamlining of its many services. These services are no less necessary today than they were when the society lobbied so vigorously at its inception for legislation against cruelty to children.

## MEDICAL BRIEFING

### Sugaring the Pill over breast cancer

The biggest study yet of oral contraceptives and cancer has provided some reassurance for women taking the Pill. It has failed to show any link between the combined (oestrogen plus progestogen) Pill and breast cancer. Last October the combined Pill from an early age could lead to breast cancer.

Dr Malcolm Pike, now director of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund Epidemiology Unit, at Oxford, together with colleagues in California, had evidence to suggest that taking certain Pills before the age of 25 increased a woman's chances of developing the disease. They singled out Pills which contained so-called "potent" progestogen hormones as being the most risky. Women under 25 taking these Pills for five years were four times more likely to get breast cancer, it was said.

In the heated debate which followed, Dr

Klim McPherson, from Oxford University's department of community medicine and general practice, also detailed preliminary results of research which suggested that women who take the Pill before their first full-term pregnancy may risk breast cancer. The findings implied that a woman taking the Pill for more than four years before her first child increased her chances of developing breast cancer threefold.

But now a huge survey at the US Centre for Disease Control in Atlanta has failed to substantiate either study. The Cancer and Steroid Hormone (CASH) study group there has looked at the Pill-taking history of nearly 6,000 breast cancer victims and the same number of healthy women of a similar age (20-54 years).

It emerged last winter that Dr Pike's results were based on an out-of-date method of assessing the potency of the progestogen hormones in the Pill. Yet even when Dr George Rubin and colleagues in Atlanta analysed their data using the same criteria, they found no evidence that Pill-use before the age of 25

or taking pills containing any particular progestogen resulted in breast cancer. Similarly, a look at the data using Dr Klim McPherson's method did not highlight any increased risk as a result of using the Pill before having a child.

## Beware of the dog

A survey, published in last month's *Journal of the American Medical Association*, suggests that each year more than 10 children out of every 1,000 aged under 14 receive serious dog bites on the face that need hospital treatment. The most severe injuries, and potentially the most disfiguring ones, were to children under ten, especially the under-fours.

That these injuries are caused because a youngster pulls a mongrel's tail or teases it seems unlikely, since as few as 5 per cent of bites are thought to be made in anger or fear.

More probably the child becomes innocently involved in a rough-and-tumble between two dogs. The injuries, often to the lips and cheeks, are caused accidentally when the dog excitedly bites the child - as if it were worrying another dog.

Warning a child never to go too close to a much-loved pet's jaws makes sense but is difficult to enforce. If you have young children and a dog, it may be wise to choose the breed carefully: small pedigrees and hounds tend to bite less than young, large working and sporting breeds.

Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser

No smoking: the benefits

Cutting down on the number of cigarettes you smoke or switch to a filter-tipped brand will reduce your chances of getting lung cancer. But it won't do you nearly as much good as cutting out the weed altogether. This commonsense message has been confirmed in a study of 7,000 lung cancer patients. The study, published in the

## Twilight robbery on the green

After the play at the Bush Theatre in west London, I sat outside the pub (the evening of Monday July 2 was hot) for half an hour or so with a friend whom I'd taken to the press night. Doug Lucie's *Progress* was short, and I didn't have to write my review until the end of the week. I hadn't seen *Aspid* for nearly 20 years, but a fellow critic had taken her to be my wife and there was, absurdly, a degree of embarrassment.

As *Aspid* and I sat outside the pub, the Shepherd's Bush traffic thundered by. We tried, in a short time, to catch up on our respective lives over the last two decades.

A man with a face like an overdone baked potato lurched above us and asked, most courteously in a sozzled way, if we could spare him a coin. I dipped my hand in my pocket and handed him 10p, which made me feel both philanthropic and mean.

*Aspid* and I kept talking and the man continued to swing and lurch over us, thanking us profusely.

At about 10pm we parted. *Aspid* lived near, and turned into Goldhawk Road. With some difficulty (the traffic is relentless), I crossed Shepherd's Bush Green and began to walk - as I had done many times before, after a visit to the Bush - across the common towards the Tube.

The sky was still quite bright, and I was thinking of *Aspid*, our lives in Edinburgh more than 20 years before, when I noticed, without paying much attention, a man get up from a bench to the left of the path I trod and who walked, at a brisk pace, more or less in the direction I was going.

He was stocky, sturdy, scruffy and unshaven and proved to have an Irish accent. Suddenly he was in front of me, close up. "Can you give me a pound?" It half-crossed my mind that this was no way to beg a coin. I replied, that I could not. (For once my wallet was well-laden; my wife had slipped me the housekeeping before going on holiday, and I was doing the cash out to the children on a daily basis; there lodged about £50 close to my breast).

## First Person

Giles Gordon

Somewhere the two others who had been sitting on the seat beside him were behind me, and I was pinned to the ground. Swear words and expletives were spat in my direction with venom. Without my glasses, I could see little. Had I thought, perhaps I'd have said: "Take my wallet, let me be." As it was, I thrashed about on the ground determined not to lose.

Laughably, my first concern was for the notes I'd taken at the play: the pages of my shorthand notebook were strewn about. Then instinct persuaded me to turn on to my stomach, and with right elbow tucked in I tried to guard the wallet. I was surprised, as someone who takes no exercise, how strong I was, relatively speaking. The first man held my throat, so I couldn't cry out, while the second man held my arms.

Eventually they rolled me over and the woman took my wallet. She ran towards the Shepherd's Bush Road with it - taking my Barclaycard, cheque card, and various membership cards. The men let go of me (at least I wasn't kicked for luck) and I scrambled around, trying to find the notes of my review. Then I saw my glasses and stood up, groggily. I watched the three run away, towards the distant traffic.

I made it to the nearby police station, and I was driven around the area to see if I could identify the brave trio. I could not. The officer took down the particulars, and said he assumed my assailants were coloured. I said they seemed to have Irish accents. "Are you sure that wasn't a con?" Perhaps, he confided, they were pretending to be Irish. Maybe they were pretending to be white, too, I thought.

They'd left, in another pocket, my Underground pass, and as I travelled home some be-leathered, sub-lit's Angels handed out a leaflet. "Policing London", it began, "by coercion. The liberties of all Londoners are again under attack. Protect London: oppose the police Bill." The man sitting next to me muttered angrily and asked what I thought. I hadn't read the new Bill, I said.

At ten to midnight, back home, I tried to phone Barclaycard. The number rang and rang. I dialled again and woke up some poor man in Northallerton (one digit different), who said not to worry, it happened eight times a day.

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## LEBANON FOR THE LEBANESE

The Americans, British and Italians left in February, the French in March. For three and a half months now Beirut has been left to its own devices, unoccupied by any foreign army for the first time since 1976. Elsewhere in Lebanon the forces of the two powerful neighbouring states, Israel and Syria, remain. But Lebanon has reverted to being a regional problem rather than a world flashpoint. We hear, see and read much less about it than we did six months ago.

Is Lebanon worse off for lack of our attention? It hardly seems so. That is perhaps not surprising, given how bad things already were. What is more surprising, indeed so unfamiliar that one hardly dares remark on it for fear of angering the gods, is that things actually seem to be getting a little better.

The militias have withdrawn from at least the central area of Beirut. Units of the regular Lebanese army have replaced them, dismantling the fortifications that divided the city and reopening several long-closed crossing points between the two sectors. Muslim leaders who five months ago were denouncing President Gemayel as a war criminal and insisting on his resignation or impeachment have not only joined his cabinet but are even willing to attend cabinet meetings in the presidential palace. The airport has reopened, and it seems that Druze leaders may even accept the deployment of the regular army in the Chouf.

Not that all is perfect, of course, or that things cannot still go horribly wrong. Although the army has in theory been reunited under a new commander, in practice it is still split on sectarian lines and its deployment has been made possible by the simple expedient of sending Christian units to Christian areas and Muslim units to Muslim areas. The failure of one of the Christian units on Wednesday to prevent Christian militiamen from entering the port and kidnapping a group of passengers straight off the Cyprus ferry will

hardly have strengthened Muslim confidence in the new arrangements. Muslim units have proved equally powerless to prevent Shiite gunmen from blowing up the Libnan "People's Bureau" and, in effect, forcing a breach of diplomatic relations between Lebanon and Libya — though few Lebanese Christians will shed any tears over that.

Still, at the moment things look more hopeful than they had done for at least a year. All the main Lebanese parties seem willing, or at least resigned, to trying to make the latest compromise work. That is not so much the result of war-weary men, which has been around for a long time, as of a realization on all sides that there is little hope of altering the present power equation in their favour because, for once, there is no prospect of sufficient outside support for an attempt to do so.

The Muslims with Syrian help have made significant gains, but they know that Syria is now satisfied, having chased Western forces out of Beirut and secured the abrogation of the May 17 agreement with Israel, and therefore will not help them to gain any more. The Christians have lost all illusions about Western support, and must also have been told not to expect any further major Israeli intervention in their favour. Israel, it is now very clear, has abandoned all interest in contesting Syrian hegemony in Beirut and seeks only to secure her northern frontier.

Peace in Beirut is thus a pax Syriana enforced from the hinterland rather than on the spot, and conditional on Israeli acquiescence. The latter is forthcoming because Israel now wants to get out of Lebanon as far and as fast as possible, not to be sucked further in. Recent reports from our Middle East correspondent make it clear what a nightmare the continued occupation of South Lebanon has become for the Israelis directly involved, let alone the local population, while our Jerusalem correspondent's reports on the Israeli election campaign suggest

that the Labour party's promise to get the troops out of Lebanon within six months is a vote-winner.

However, that promise rests on the assumption that Israel can make alternative "security arrangements" in South Lebanon, which may be much easier said than done. The defence minister in the present government, Mr Moshe Arens, says it may take two years, and that by fixing a time limit Labour would make it harder for itself by weakening its negotiating position. That argument has some force. The trouble is that there is absolutely no reason to suppose the problem is going to get easier with time. On the contrary, the longer Israel has to maintain her tenuous control of South Lebanon by the methods our Middle East correspondent has described the more intractably hostile the local population will become and the slimmer the chances of peace and stability after her eventual departure.

It should therefore be a top priority for both Israelis and Lebanese to facilitate the formation and deployment of Lebanese army units, effectively under the control of the new government in Beirut, which will be capable of maintaining order in the south when Israel leaves. The Lebanese government has quite as strong an interest as Israel in preventing the south from being infiltrated anew by Palestinian guerrillas and from falling under the sway of fundamentalist Shiite warlords taking their inspiration from Tehran; and in the last resort that task can only be undertaken by an effective Lebanese army acting with Syrian approval.

The role of the United Nations force should be secondary and temporary, consisting above all in the protection of civilians during the very dangerous period that is bound to follow any Israeli withdrawal, until the various militias (many of them set up and equipped by Israel) have been either disbanded or integrated into the army under proper discipline and genuine government control.

## TAUGHT TO FAIL

From Hardie to Callaghan ran a tradition of British socialism which deeply valued achievement in education. Improvement, to be sure, had to be collective, with educational advance depending entirely on the state; yet Labour believed the schools existed to stretch pupils to their limits of ability and temperament.

With the rise of the "new left" that line ended. Scholastic achievement — merit of all kind — has become suspect; mass mediocrity is preferred. Worse, any badge of disadvantage — a black skin, a father in a manual job, a mother whose native tongue is not English — is taken as an omnibus excuse for failing to try. The anti-achievement dogma (a common but not inevitable feature of comprehensive organization) spreads through the classrooms, the union meetings and the staff common rooms to be displayed in poor examination results and bad prospects for school leavers. Behaviour suffers and absenteeism mounts. In a dismaying cycle, discipline of the loosest kind is maintained only "by the staff not demanding high standards of work and behaviour and allowing matters to drift."

The damning phrase is from the new assessment of schools in the London Borough of Haringey by Her Majesty's Inspectors. What they have to say in their typically careful and low-key way would deserve attention even if this were a parochial report. It is more. To explain why Haringey schools despite their generous staff ratios and their equipment are failing their

pupils, the inspectors lead us outside the classrooms, indeed outside the schools themselves to identify a political cause. During all or part of the decade and a half of Labour rule in this borough the schools have been corrupted by a culture of non-achievement, the deliberate abandonment of objective tests — for institutions as much as individual teachers and pupils — of competence and purpose and the substitution of a flabby regime, boxed in by trade union selfishness, of academic under-performance.

The inspectors' report does not cover all Haringey schools; they are not infallible (though their methods are the same as when they pointed out inadequacies in schools in the low-spending Tory boroughs of Sutton and Dudley to the cheers of the left). But their evidence of meagre examination passes and below average school work is strong. And how does it square with the profusion of education spending in Haringey — where net spending per pupil in 1983-84 was £200 more than in impoverished Liverpool and where teacher work loads are markedly less than in most other areas?

The borough has problems, of course, with its large population of Cypriots and blacks in Wood Green and Tottenham. Its pockets of sub-standard housing and high local joblessness. But what is there to excuse the inspectors' discovery of bad school attendance, disturbances in lessons, no marking of homework and widespread concern on the part of parents about

the quality of the schooling offered their children? This model of municipal socialism is failing not because of lack of money but because new leftism supplies no vision of what these schools should be doing, because it undermines strong management by headteachers and administrators, because it makes no demand on pupils, especially on those pupils from racial minorities with most to achieve.

The story of Haringey could probably be told of other London boroughs and certainly of several divisions of the Inner London Education Authority; its elements are visible in some of Labour's big city strongholds. The inspectors' report follows hard on recent work carried out under the auspices of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy linking education spending and qualitative performance.

The pointers are clear: within gross limits it simply is not true that high or extra expenditure is needed to secure good schooling. What matters is the effectiveness with which teachers are deployed, the zest with which education is managed. But behind management stands the ideology of the new left's educational normlessness. Until that is replaced, until the parents of Haringey and areas like it rise up and demand a system based on merit and achievement the inspectors' hopeless verdict will stand: "regardless of ethnic background, few pupils were receiving overall the quality of education they need and have a right to expect."

## N Ireland rights

From Lord Hylton  
Sir, 1984 has seen the publication of a wealth of new thought on Northern Ireland and British-Irish relations. Mr Nils Haagerup reported to the European Parliament. The Forum for a New Ireland presented the views of constitutional nationalists, while both northern Unionist parties produced discussion papers. Meanwhile successive have been made for a parallel forum for unionist opinion in Northern Ireland and Britain and for permanent Anglo-Irish parliamentary council. Unofficial work is also underway on the totality of relationships within the Anglo-Celtic group of islands.

It is, however, fallen to Senator John Robb, the distinguished Ulster surgeon who sits in the upper house of the Dail, to pinpoint urgent work that has yet to be undertaken. He has drawn attention to the well-known existence of two important minorities in Ireland — the Protestant minority in the whole of

Ireland and the Catholic minority in Northern Ireland.

He has gone further by suggesting that what is now needed is a definition by each of these minorities of the extent of the self-determination which each feels to be necessary for its future well-being and of the sort of safeguards which each desires for its identity and tradition. What are the really important minority rights and are there corresponding obligations?

The members of the two minorities may or may not agree with Mr Robb's ideas for the future. Nevertheless, I express the hope that each will work out and state the self-determination and safeguards that it seeks. Without this information it is most difficult for the two sovereign parliaments and governments to determine their preferred options for the medium and long-term future of two interdependent countries.

Without agreement between London and Dublin, we risk drifting

through continued violence, while each minority still looks unproductively towards its assumed protector.

Yours faithfully  
HYLTON,  
House of Lords,  
July 10.

## Touch of pitch?

From Dr Richard Wyndham  
Sir, I trust mine was not the only stomach to heave slightly at Laurie Taylor's attempt to satirize John McVicar (features, June 25 and 26). The man was a vicious armed criminal who was justly sentenced to many years in prison for his appalling crimes of violence, and no amount of whitewashing is going to alter that fact.

"We were both sociologists" — my foot.  
Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD WYNDHAM,  
Edge-Oga,  
The Croft,  
Old Cottessey,  
Norwich, Norfolk.

## Time for Britain to join EMS

From Mr Roy Jenkins, MP for Glasgow, Hillhead (Social Democrat)

Sir, If Britain is ever to become a fully participating member of the European Monetary System, now is surely the time to do so. The Fontainebleau settlement has been reached, and the argument that we should not go in over-valued has been largely eliminated.

Sterling has declined in value again the dollar by some 10 per cent over the course of this year. It has also declined by around 6 per cent against the Continental currencies — a little more against the Deutsche Mark, rather less in relation to the French franc.

Membership of the EMS would considerably assist us to weather what is likely to be a particularly turbulent period for the international monetary system. The US dollar is currently over-valued by about a third, and some substantial correction of its value cannot be long delayed beyond the presidential election in November.

The confusion which may ensue in world currency markets as this correction takes place could be adequately contained only if there are concerted efforts on the part of the main currency blocs — the US, the EMS (which must for this purpose include sterling) and Japan — to impose a degree of stability.

Such a tripod of currencies could form the basis of a new international monetary system, and we ought in our own narrow interest as well as wider ones to take the first step ourselves by aligning sterling with the European system now.

If the Government thinks up a new argument why the circumstances are still not propitious, let it have the honesty to cease pretending that it will ever take more than an off-shore attitude to Europe. The virtues of independence are hardly demonstrated by the recent management of sterling on the part of Mr Lawson and the Bank of England.

Yours faithfully,  
ROY JENKINS,  
House of Commons,  
July 12.

## A flag for Europe

From Mr Cosmo Russell

Sir, The question of a European flag was raised, it seems rather cursorily, at Fontainebleau. It was probably forgotten that such a flag has existed for more than 30 years. It is called the flag of the Council of Europe but has been widely accepted and flown in the member countries of that institution as an emblem of European unity.

In this country some will have noticed it flying in Parliament Square during Europe week in May alternately with the Union flag, its description — 12 mullets on a field azure.

Recently the European Parliament decided very sensibly that it should fly together with national flags outside the Parliament building in Strasbourg.

For some trivial and unexplained reason the Community has never accepted this flag officially. It is never flown outside the Berlaymont building in Brussels. Time and usage suggest that the European Council should now accept the flag of the Council of Europe as the flag of the Community, and decide that on appropriate occasions it should fly with national flags outside the Berlaymont and Charlemagne buildings in Brussels.

Yours faithfully,  
COSMO RUSSELL,  
Parquet House,  
Lewham,  
Kent,  
July 1.

## MPs' dress

From Dr Aileen Ribeiro  
Sir, Apropos Richard Alexander's remarks (report, July 6) on the sartorial sloppiness of some MPs, it would be difficult if not impossible to impose any kind of sumptuary legislation. Presumably he would regard as suitable the rather dreary dark suit which men since the industrial revolution have regarded as formal wear. Equally uniform for some left-wing MPs are tied-up versions of nineteenth-century working-class dress such as leather jackets open-neck shirts and corduroys.

In any case, complaints about the dress and behaviour of MPs are not new. A German clergyman visiting the House of Commons in 1782 was horrified to find them in great coats, boots and spurs, lying on the benches eating nuts and oranges.

Yours faithfully,  
AILEEN RIBEIRO,  
History of Dress Department,  
University of London,  
Courtauld Institute of Art,  
20 Portman Square, W1,  
July 6.

## Training by example

From Mr Geoffrey Thompson  
Sir, Roger Scruton's generally unhelpful rhetoric ("Teacher, educate thyself", July 3) must have made many school teachers smile because of its caricature of teacher training.

It is unfortunate that teacher training courses and those who run them should be held in low esteem by the profession. This is not, as Mr Scruton suggests, merely because courses involve the study of educational theory, but rather because the theory is not balanced by enough practical preparation for the day-to-day problems of the classroom.

To take one example, it is a common complaint that, while courses may give important insight into different psychological and philosophical theories of punishment, a young teacher is likely to be sent into the classroom with

## Practical pitfalls in the Police Bill

From Mr Eldon Griffiths, MP for Bury St Edmunds (Conservative)

Sir, Sir Eric St. Johnston, as a former HM Chief Inspector of Constabulary of England and Wales, is right to point out (July 9) that the Police Bill, far from restricting civil liberties, is more likely in practice to impede the police in the investigation of crime and to bring about the acquittal, on new procedural technicalities, of many more guilty men. But his hope that the Lords will recognize and, implicitly, may head off such dangers is, I fear, misplaced.

The effect of the Upper House's changes so far has been to make the task of the police more, not less, difficult. Here are two examples. 1. Their Lordships object to the police being able, in exceptional circumstances, to hold a subject without charge for up to 96 hours, even though this requires the sanction of a very senior officer and two separate court hearings. But should the police in the current Dikko case have released the men they found in the crates with the Nigerian before he had sufficiently recovered to be questioned about his kidnapping?

Detention for long periods is extremely rare and must always be subject to the courts; but regrettably there are cases, notably involving suspected murders and child abduction, where long periods of detention before charge are essential if justice is to be done.

2. The Lords have passed an amendment (rejected in the Commons standing committee) forbidding police to "stop and search" unless they are in uniform. The practical effect is that detectives working in plain clothes henceforth will have no alternative but to carry out a formal arrest if they wish to question and search the pockets of, for instance, any suspicious person hurrying away from the scene of a crime.

I understand — and share — their Lordships' objections to innocent people being accosted by tough-looking men wearing, for instance, T-shirts and blue jeans, but what is wrong with demanding to see their warrant cards in order to establish that they are policemen? Does the Bill not also require that before any stop and search, a policeman must give his name and that of his station and also, for the first time, offer reasons why he wants to put questions?

Unless the Commons reverses this and other Lords' amendments, the following situation could arise. A policeman on his way home, having doffed his uniform, sees a youth trying the doors of a line of parked cars. Does the officer immediately arrest him — even though the evidence of crime may well be marginal? Or does he go up to the suspect and say "Excuse me, Sir, will you wait here until I go back to the station and put on my uniform so

that I can stop and search you to see if you have large numbers of different keys on you?"

The Police Bill is full of such pitfalls for the police and Sir Eric is right to protest. Will the Government listen and restore common sense in the Commons?

Yours faithfully,  
ELDON GRIFFITHS,  
House of Commons,  
July 10.

## From Mr Edmund Gray

Sir, The Home Office Minister, Mr Hurd, argues in his article of July 5 that if the Police Bill were to contain a requirement that prisoners must be charged before a magistrate within 24 hours of arrest the police would sometimes be unable to complete the necessary investigations in time and the guilty might thus escape justice.

As a member of the Lambeth Community-Police Consultative Group I would like to draw attention to a proposal by the group which would set a 24-hour limit but avoid the risk of denying the police adequate time.

The proposal is that in cases when more time is necessary the police should have to bring prisoners before a magistrate within 24 hours, not to be charged but for review of the need for further detention (within proceedings in camera if a public hearing would jeopardize investigations).

Such a magistrate's review is already a requirement of the Bill after 36 hours' detention. To bring forward the review by 12 hours (rather than to leave the 24 hours' review to a police superintendent) would not be burdensome administratively, since Mr Hurd tells us that only 2 per cent of prisoners are held over 24 hours.

To do so would, however, be a significant gain in the safeguards for prisoners, bearing in mind that detention in a police cell is of its nature a harsh and even traumatic experience and also that an appearance before a magistrate is a check against possible mistreatment by the police.

Yours faithfully,  
EDMUND GRAY,  
85A Stockwell Park Road, SW9  
July 8.

## From Professor Norman Hammond

Sir, Sir Eric St. Johnston's characterization of ethnic minorities as being among the "inadequacies in society" (July 9) makes it clear why we need the Police Bill — the more so if, as he says, some serving Chief Constables endorse his views.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
NORMAN HAMMOND,  
Wholesale,  
Harlow,  
Cambridge,  
July 9.

Perhaps persuading EEC partners to adopt the electoral system enjoyed in England, Wales and Scotland is what Conservative and Labour "Europeans" mean when they talk about the influence of British example from which lucky Continental countries will be able to benefit?

If that is what they have in mind they will have to make a considerable effort. At the moment many Continentals believe the troubles in Northern Ireland might never have begun had PR been introduced there after the war; and that the whole UK economy would be quite a lot stronger today if the country had been spared pendulum politics over the past 40 years.

I am, Sir, yours &c,  
J. R. BURG,  
13 Lingfield Road, SW19,  
July 2.

But if the arguments are indeed so convincing, and the system so demonstrably superior, is it not strange that there is not even the slightest movement in any country now using PR electoral system to replace it by the method used in Great Britain?

Even a thoughtful town dweller knows that hedges provide cover for nesting birds which help to abate pests, give added attraction to the countryside and where wide areas of hedgerow have been obliterated there has often been a local change in climate with wind-caused soil erosion and other climatic disasters. Let us agree that, here and there, a hedge may be removed with benefit but to say that they have no "function" surely is nonsense.

I am, Sir, yours truly,  
PETER LEWIN,  
The River House,  
The Croft,  
Sudbury,  
Suffolk,  
July 6.

## Claims on countryside

From Mr Peter Lewin  
Sir, I am glad that Sir Andrew Gilchrist (July 4) only "suggested"

that cathedrals and hedges had ceased to be "functional". His suggestion is surely nonsense. A cathedral still has, in the majority of cases, many functions. It gives inspiration to many, is often a delight and refreshment to the eye and spirit, encourages theological and non-theological pursuits of knowledge and is a focus of wide interest.

Even a thoughtful town dweller knows that hedges provide cover for nesting birds which help to abate pests, give added attraction to the countryside and where wide areas of hedgerow have been obliterated there has often been a local change in climate with wind-caused soil erosion and other climatic disasters. Let us agree that, here and there, a hedge may be removed with benefit but to say that they have no "function" surely is nonsense.

I am, Sir, yours truly,  
PETER LEWIN,  
The River House,  
The Croft,  
Sudbury,  
Suffolk,  
July 6.

## Science and belief in miracles

From the President of the Linnean Society and others

Sir, In view of the recent discussions about the views of bishops on miracles we wish to make the following comments.

It is not logically valid to use science as an argument against miracles. To believe that miracles cannot happen is as much an act of faith as to believe that they can happen.

We gladly accept the virgin birth, the Gospel miracles, and the resurrection of Christ as historical events. We know that we are representative of many other scientists who are also Christians standing in the historical tradition of the churches.

Miracles are unprecedented events. Whatever the current fashions in philosophy or the revelations of opinion polls may suggest, it is important to affirm that science (based as it is upon the observation of precedents) can have nothing to say on the subject. Its "laws" are only generalizations of our experience. Faith rests on other grounds.

Yours etc,  
SAM BERRY,  
E. H. ANDREWS,  
MARTIN H. P. BOTT,  
R. L. F. BOYD,  
DENIS BURNETT,  
CLIFFORD BUTLER,  
E. ROLAND DOBBS,  
J. T. HOUGHTON,  
M. A. JEVES,  
J. D. LOVIE,  
COLIN A. RUSSELL,  
DOUGLAS C. SPANNER,  
DAVID TYRELL,  
G. BARRIE WETHERILL.  
As from: 4 Sackville (1) Sevenoaks,  
Kent,  
July 9.

## Fire in York Minster

From Mr Eric Crew

Sir, Is God trying to tell us something? The day after York Minster was damaged, apparently by lightning, the Science Report in *The Times* described new astronomical observations of huge filamentary structures previously hidden in the Milky Way of our galaxy.

The report suggested these may be caused by a black hole and magnetic fields of immense strength.

For many years the late Dr C. E. R. Bruce and I have tried to persuade astronomers that such ideas are very fanciful and that filaments of this type are in fact the channels of lightning on a cosmic scale.

There are very many observations that support this view and it is time astronomers made a serious effort to investigate this subject.

Yours faithfully,  
ERIC CREW,  
26 St David's Drive,  
Brixton,  
Hertfordshire.

From Mr George Chowdhary-Best  
Sir, Perhaps Dr Runcie is being too cautious in dismissing the notion that the sad havoc wrought to York Minster yesterday was an act of God. It was, after all, one of his predecessors of whom it was said that had it been reported to him that the last trump had sounded he would immediately have set up a commission in order to discover if it was the last trump or the last trump but one.

Yours faithfully,  
G. CHOWDHARY-BEST,  
27 Walpole Street, SW3,  
July 10.

From the Reverend F. G. Hunter  
Sir, Mr Anthony J. Pettit (July 11) must recall that the Lord's fire from heaven which consumed Elijah's altar and sacrifice was a sign of divine approval.

Yours faithfully,  
GEOFFREY HUNTER,  
Horsington Rectory,  
York,  
July 11.

## Man of letters

From Professor A. J. Reynolds

Sir, Your correspondent, Mr Henry G. Buntin (July 3), displays an attractive innocence of academic foibles in wondering whether 40 letters after a vice-chancellor's name constitutes a record.

I am compelled to draw to his attention the case of F. Cyril James, formerly Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University (and, I believe, brother to Lord James, late Vice-Chancellor of York University).

You will be pleased to know that I have not dissipated public funds in exhaustive research, but I seem to remember that Dr James (and he truly deserved that title) possessed around a dozen kinds of doctorates, of which the most numerous class was the LL.D. of which he had acquired perhaps 30.

This virtuosity in degree acquisition arose from the circumstance that Dr James was for many years Chairman of the Association of Commonwealth Universities. In carrying out the duties of that post he roamed the world, attracting degrees as a magnet attracts iron filings.

Yours faithfully,  
A. J. REYNOLDS (30 letters),  
30 Boleau Road, W5,  
July 3.

## An almighty task

From Mr D. G. Barr  
Sir, "Good God," says God, "I've got my work cut out."

The words of the First World War jingle must be going through the mind of the Almighty this morning as he scans the letters page of *The Times*.

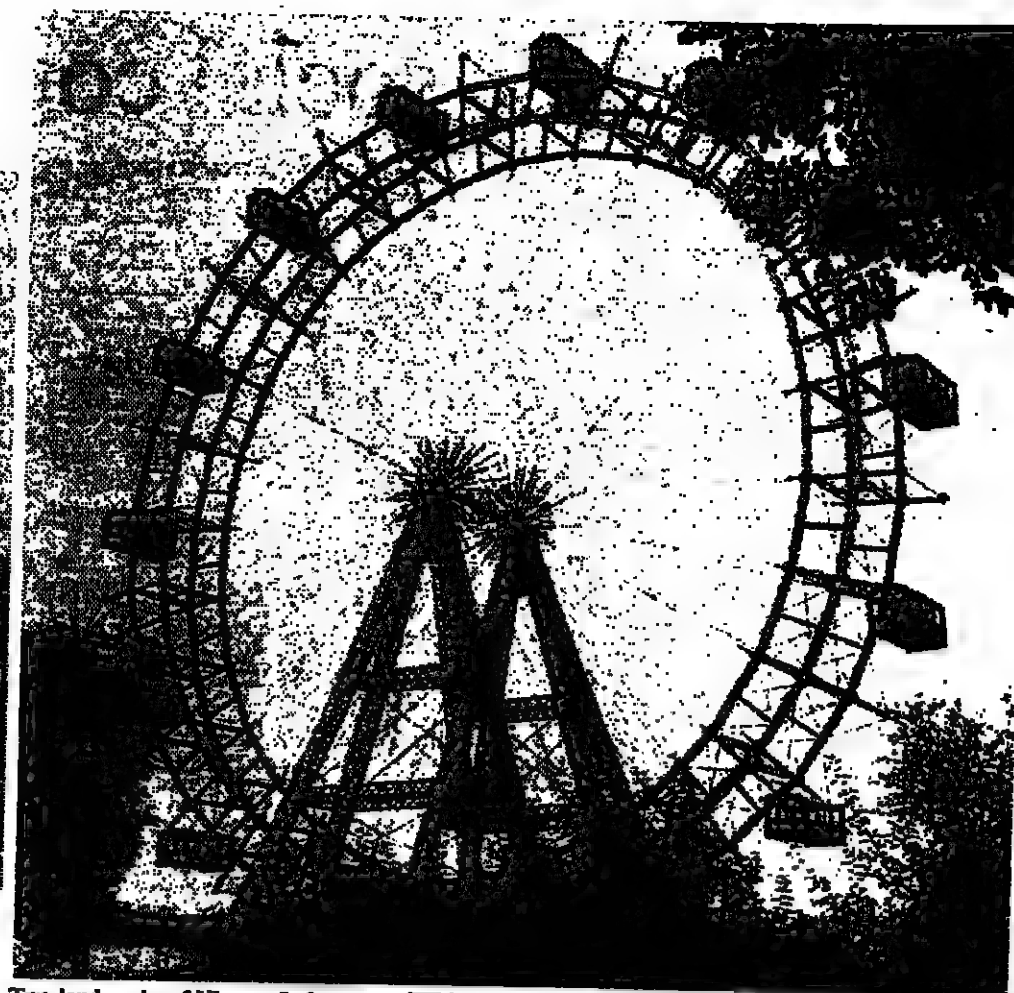
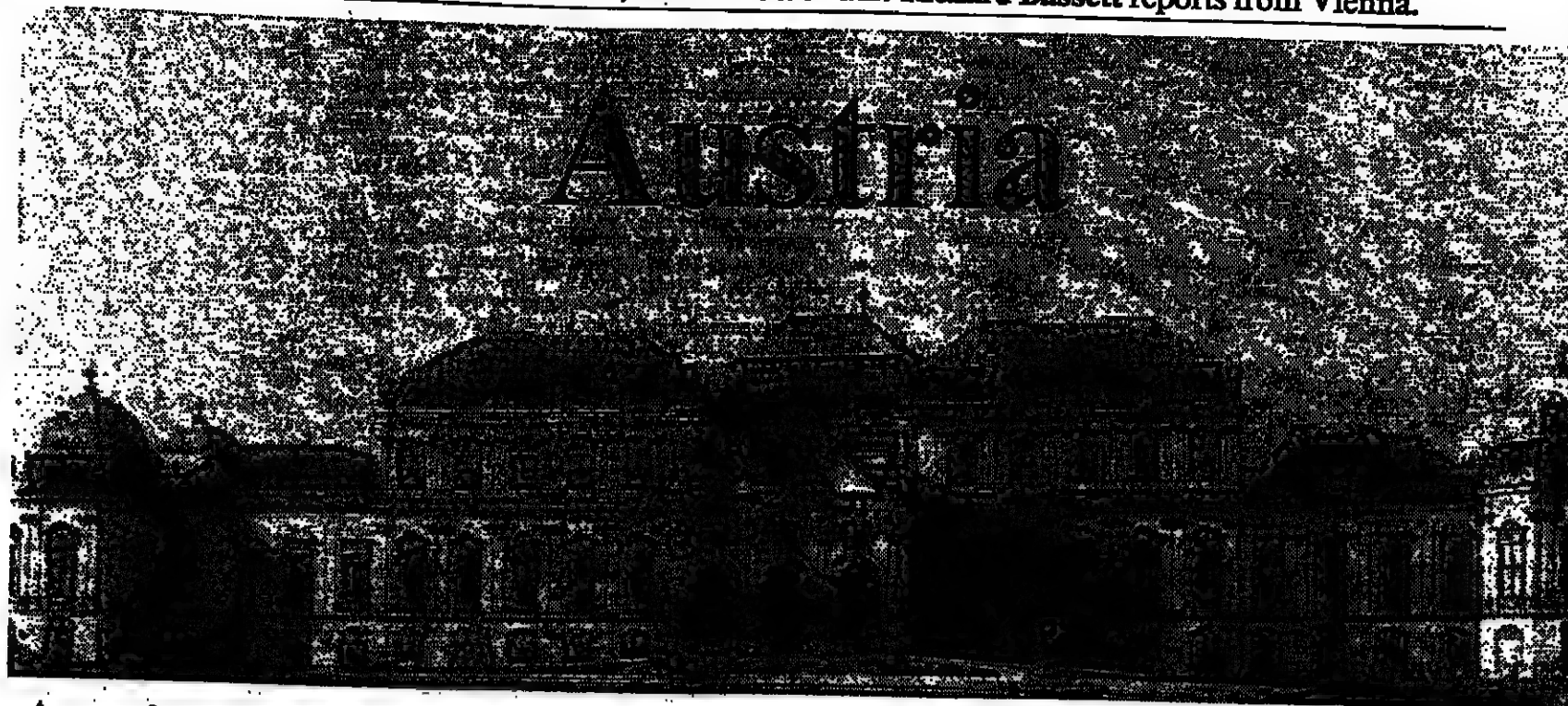
Yours faithfully,  
D. G. BARR,  
4 Watlings Wish Cottages,  
Battle, Sussex,  
July 11.







Under Dr Bruno Kreisky Austria acquired an international reputation for good economic management and enlightened foreign policy. What has happened since he resigned as Chancellor, and what sort of man is his successor, Dr Fred Sinowatz? Richard Bassett reports from Vienna.



Two landmarks of Vienna. Left, the Upper Belvedere, a palace built for Prince Eugene of Savoy (1663-1736) which today houses nineteenth and twentieth century Austrian art. Right, the giant wheel of the Prater, familiar to cinemagoers through *The Third Man*.

## Ham and eggs at the café

Dr Fred Sinowatz, the man who stepped into Bruno Kreisky's shoes after the May 1983 election, took over the Chancellorship of Austria in far from ideal circumstances.

Having studiously kept a low profile for 14 years as Minister for the Arts and Education, Dr Sinowatz had to follow a man whose charisma and presence had given the status of Austrian Chancellor almost mythical values both at home and abroad. In addition, the new 55-year-old Chancellor inherited a £700m budget deficit which, because of the power of his predecessor's personality, most Austrians had chosen to ignore.

If that was not enough to contend with, the loss of the Socialists' overall majority in the election meant that the party which had ruled Austria single-handed for 14 years had to work with a coalition partner in the form of the Liberal Party, a hybrid mixture of protest voters, pan-Germans, ex-Nazis and environmentalists with no experience of government, a party which was strong enough to hinder whatever dismayed its supporters but too weak to

support necessary but unpopular legislation. If less of a showman than Dr Kreisky, the man who inherited these problems is in many ways eminently suitable to cope with them. Although no one can describe Dr Sinowatz's political career as meteoric, he has become a man who has earned respect and trust from all sides of the Socialist Party as well as from several of his political opponents since he played an important part in winning the traditionally conservative province of Burgenland for the Socialist Party in 1964.

Coming from a poor family in Burgenland, one of the most backward parts of Austria even today, Dr Sinowatz can justly claim to be a man of the people. His dress and manner have no trace of the smart pin-striped figure Dr Kreisky cut in his later years. In appearance the quietly spoken new Chancellor is the first to admit that he is a typical Burgenlander whose face betrays more than just a hint of the Croat, Hungarian and Gypsy blood which runs

Continued on page 18

AUSTRIA	
Area	32,374 sq miles
Population	7,550,000
Gnp per capita (1983)	159,920 Austrian schillings
Exports (1983)	277.14 billion schillings
Imports (1983)	348.34 billion schillings
Balance of payments (1983)	-1.3 billion schillings
Rate of exchange	£1=approx 27 schillings

### STRENGTHS OF THE PARTIES (after the 1983 election)

Socialist Party (leader: Dr Fred Sinowatz)	90 seats
People's Party (leader: Dr Alois Mock)	81 seats
Liberal Party (leader: Dr Norbert Steger)	12 seats

A year after the 1983 general election, when the Socialists lost their overall majority and Dr Bruno Kreisky resigned as Chancellor, Austria has been likened to a patient suffering a well-deserved hangover after a lengthy period of intoxication.

During 14 years of Socialist rule Dr Kreisky's Government gave the Austrians higher living standards and a respectable profile in foreign affairs which together banished the image of Austria as the poorhouse of Europe, so vividly captured in the early 1950s by the film *The Third Man*.

Free from strikes and other industrial and social confrontation, Austria became renowned for what other prosperous countries felt was a model Socialist economy. Generous sums were available for young Austrians who married or had children. Above all, the Austrian pension scheme was transformed into the most envied in Europe.

However, the "New Austria" which Dr Kreisky's election slogan of the 1970s hailed as "having to be built", also had to be paid for. The traditional industries, especially iron and steel, needed drastic rationalization to become financially competitive. Failure to confront this reality was easy while the Austrians possessed a Chancellor who constantly distracted them by the force of his personality, and who, for a small central European country with a grand past, offered the comforting possibility of play-

ing some role in the important affairs of the day.

Many Austrians with only the haziest notions of Middle East affairs were delighted that through Dr Kreisky Austria had a voice on the international stage which was considered worth listening to.

With Dr Kreisky's resignation, no one can deny that this element in Austria's foreign policy has vanished. In place of the Kreisky magic came a mood of pessimistic realism which emphasized the fact that the great gifts of the 1970s would have to be paid for in the 1980s.

Within six months of taking office, Dr Fred Sinowatz, the new Socialist Chancellor, left Austrians in no doubt that savings had to be made by introducing a series of tax increases, some as drastic as 20 per cent, and by levying a tax for the first time on what is a sacred institution in most Austrians' lives, the interest from savings books. Almost overnight, price rises considered unthinkable during the Kreisky era hit the consumer.

Despite criticism from the Opposition and some inside the Socialist Party, the Government is convinced that the measures have gone a long way towards reducing the budget deficit of £700m, although the rate of inflation has almost doubled to nearly 6 per cent as a result.

In an attempt to reduce this deficit further, the Government also announced within months of taking office that a reform of the pension system would be

inevitable. At present, pensions cost the country 35.5 billion schillings (£1.25 billion). To lighten its share of this burden, the Government has insisted on the removal of the generous conditions applying to civil servants' pensions, whereby a tax-free income is permitted in addition to the pension.

Another legacy of the Kreisky era, which is likely to be resolved less amicably, is the question of Austria's energy priorities and, in particular, the future of the country's only atomic power station at Zwentendorf, which, following a referendum in 1978, has remained unactivated.

The cost of keeping Zwentendorf in a condition whereby it could actually be used in the event of the 1978 decision being reversed is estimated by the Government to have been more than £550m so far.

Dr Sinowatz and many members of his party have made no secret of their belief that the power station should be activated, and a second referendum is widely expected later this year.

Further down the Danube, at Hainburg, another energy issue, the proposed construction of a hydro-electric power station in a nature reserve, has fiercely divided Austrians, resulting in an impressive demonstration - even if staged with government encouragement - by thousands of trade unionists, a rare event in post-war Austria.

Those who are against the power station can boast Prince Philip and the World Wildlife Fund among their number, as well as most of the inhabitants in the area, from aging countesses fearing for the purity of the waters which since the Romans' day have enriched the

nearby spas of Deutsch-Altenburg, to the anxious villagers of Hainburg who are horrified at the potential destruction of their centuries-old view over the Danube.

Even though it has the support of one of Vienna's most widely-read papers, the anti-Hainburg power station lobby is up against most of the Socialist Party, which is committed to the project. The party is strongly backed by the trade unions, which see it as a means of job creation.

As Dr Sinowatz is fully committed to an *Arbeitsplatz Politik* (job-creating policy), few doubt that the scheme will be given the green light, although this will be contested and will seriously embarrass the junior member of the ruling coalition, the Liberal Party, which has always opposed the plan.

The emergence of the small Liberal Party as a political force in the Government of the country has been one of the more remarkable and, at times entertaining, features of the post-Kreisky era. The refusal of the Vice-Chancellor and leader of this party, Dr Norbert Steger, and his Liberal colleagues to fight, tooth and nail, projects like Hainburg and to prevent the tax on savings books has cost the Liberals dearly. At the recent local elections in Salzburg the party was almost annihilated by the opposition People's Party.

The decision of the young Liberal Minister of Defence,

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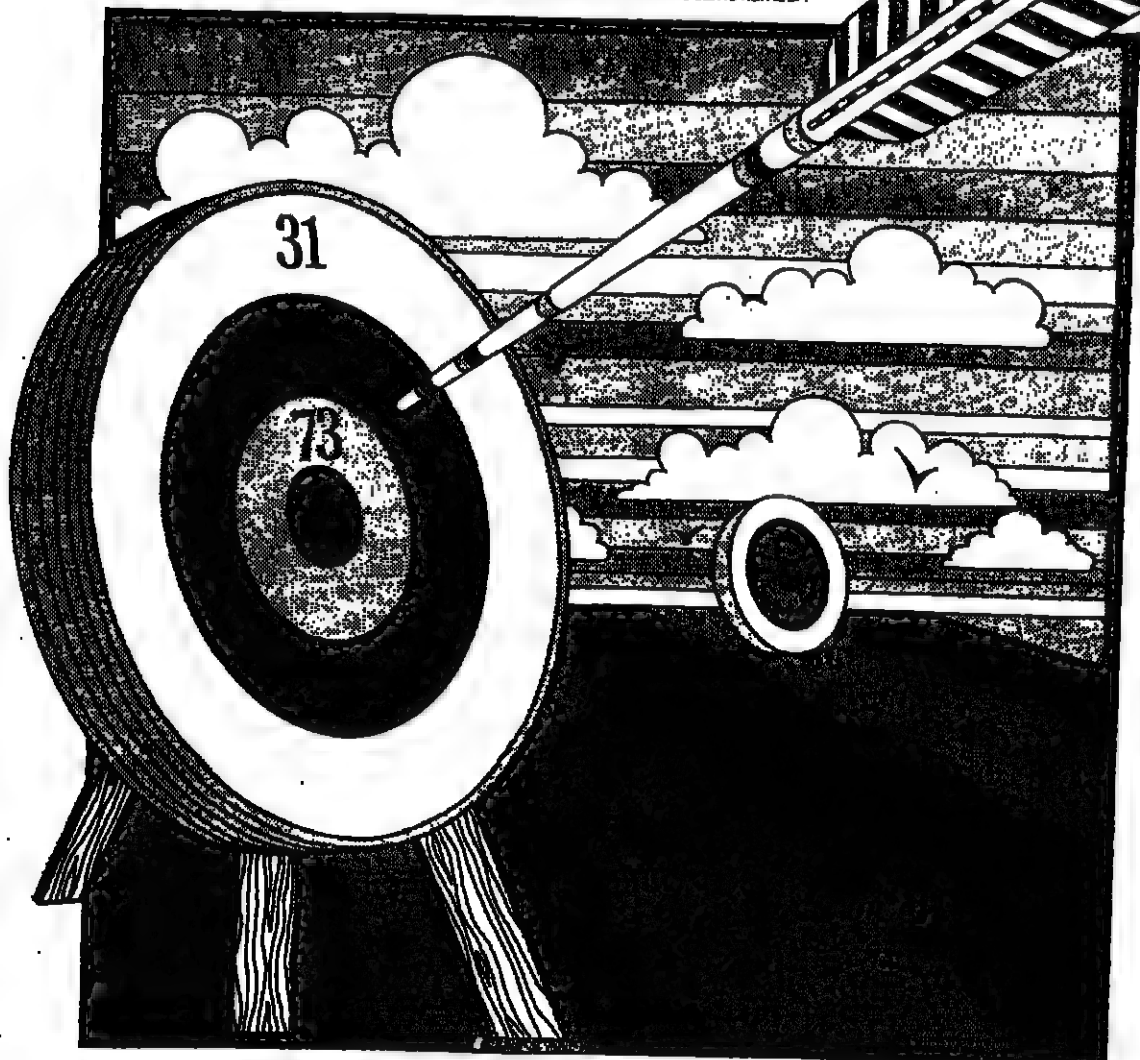
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# The unique social contract that brings peace and prosperity

Austria has become the thirteenth most prosperous country in the world, according to the World Bank's latest World Development Report. This status is largely due to the *Sozialpartnerschaft* or social partnership, a term which loosely covers the regular formal and informal meetings between chambers representing business and trade union interests.

There is a saying in Austria that nothing can be done anywhere in the world that has not been tried and failed in Austria. However, the social partnership, which was legally constituted out of the ruins of Austria's immediate post-war income policy in 1951, is an exception — though its workings seem veiled in impenetrable fog to most outside observers.

Although collective bargaining over wages is an intrinsic part of it, the incomes policy which results is very different from that which occurs in Britain or the United States. In Austria, collective bargaining is supplemented by price administration, the responsibility of a joint commission on wages and prices, which has two sub-committees.

Resolutions in this com-

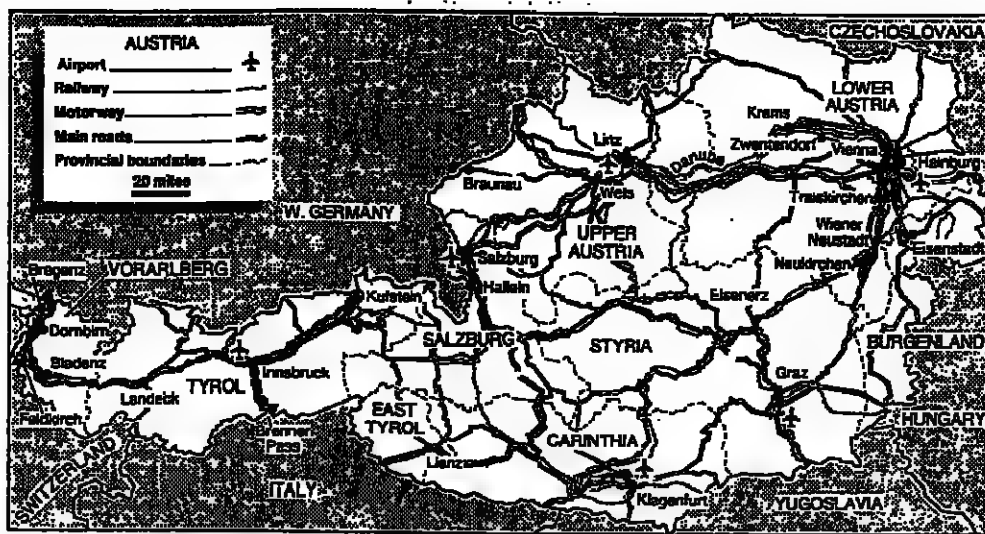
mission have to be unanimous and deadlocks are extremely rare. Both partners, Mr Anton Benya, head of the Chamber of Trades Unions, and Mr Rudolf Sallinger, head of the Chamber of Business, know how far they can go and how much the other one can concede without losing face.

In theory, their solutions can be ignored by companies as well as by unions but the two presidents have so much authority that this is rarely the case.

Austria, like most Western countries, holds yearly wage rounds. These are preceded by the release of innumerable memoranda from the central bank and the Institute for Economic Research to the chambers in the social partnership.

The memoranda contain reports on the wage situation, expected gains in productivity and estimates of wage increases compatible with monetary stability, fixed exchange rates and payments equilibrium.

The president of the trades union chamber then sets a target for wage increases which is officially secret but which, in inimitable Austrian style, is known to well-informed people.



Wage bargaining then begins and can continue for weeks. Everyone knows the outcome from the beginning. It will not differ more than tenths of a percentage point from the target figure. A fight is put up for the benefit of chamber members — membership is compulsory in most businesses and unions — so that people feel they are not paying membership dues for nothing.

On important issues such as the revival of the capital market, interest rates, budget developments and tax reforms, a third sub-committee, composed of central bankers and economists, is invoked to deliver opinions.

The social partnership has rightly been seen as assuming the role of a super-government in economic policy. Neither of the two presidents who head the

process is elected by popular vote and, for all practical purposes they are unremovable. Both Mr Benya and Mr Sallinger have outlasted several governments.

An indication of the system's power on issues unrelated to wage bargaining came two years ago when the minimum rate of interest on savings accounts could not be lowered without the

president of the trades union chamber's consent.

The power of the social partnership apparatus is not unlimited. In emergencies the Government must act swiftly. Faced this year with a budget deficit of 5 per cent of the gross domestic product, the government increased value added tax from 18 per cent to 20 per cent and from 30 per cent to 32 per cent, bypassing the formal consultation process.

Much informal consultation took place, however, so that despite the regressive nature of this rise, the presidents of the two chambers accepted it. Inflation and unemployment rates both testify to the sound working of the system, although both are rising (unemployment in 1983 was 4.5 per cent and in 1984 4.7 per cent; inflation in 1983 was 3.3 per cent and in 1984 5.5 per cent).

Despite this trend the figures compare favourably with most other European countries, while Austria's average increase in productivity over this period (5.1 per cent) was second only to Japan's.

Austria's performance in industrial relations is even more impressive. Between 1966 and 1982 the loss of time through

strikes was on average 4.6 minutes compared with 630 minutes in neighbouring Italy. As the same time, real wages rose in Austria by four per cent. Everyone concerned clearly recognizes that both managers and workers benefit from this.

As a result, although the social partnership can only advise the Government, no politician would ignore its advice. The member of any majority party who did so would find his political career swiftly ended.

In this way Austria reverses the normal procedure of a parliamentary democracy in which legislation is the sole prerogative of members of parliament.

The restraint shown by the parties to this social partnership is paid for by the active participation of trade union leaders in the Government. As well as being president of the union of white collar workers, Mr Sallinger is Minister for Social Affairs. The chairman of the metalworkers' union is Minister for Technology and Public Building, while Mr Benya, president of the TUC, is Speaker in Parliament.

Invested with this political responsibility, these men would

be the first to suffer the consequences of extravagant or immoderate wage demands. Union power is commensurate with responsibility, something better understood in Austria than in many other countries.

The social partnership is not without disadvantages, chief of which must be counted the loss of full sovereignty by voters in all economic policy issues. The system also reduces the capacity of business and labour to adjust to market fluctuations. It delays the laying-off of workers and increases redundancy among the young.

Finally, there is the effect of voluntary benefits, which are accorded to workers in times of prosperity but which have proved impossible to reduce in the present recession.

Despite the fact that many politicians resent the prerogative of the social partnership, the system remains popular with the majority of Austrians and is unlikely to founder in the foreseeable future.

Max Thurn

The author served as an economist in the Austrian Government between 1951 and 1975 during the implementation of the social partnership.

## An undiscovered green province

If Vienna, Salzburg and the Tyrol have long been familiar landmarks, Styria remains, even for many Austrians, relatively unknown. This is despite the fact that the province accounts for more than half the country's heavy industry and is the richest in mineral deposits.

The "green province", as Styria is affectionately called on account of its impressive forests, is reached from Vienna by the spectacular Semmering Railway, which threads its way through no less than 15 tunnels and across 16 viaducts.

Possibly because they have existed for years without the threat of mass tourism, or possibly because they remember with gratitude the years after the Second World War when the province was administered by a British military government, the Styrians offer a courteous hospitality far removed from the obsequious fawning one meets with in Vienna.

This is more obvious in Graz, capital of the province. Years of proximity to the south Slav and Latin temperaments have created a city which, with its shuttered windows and light baroque façades of yellow and

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green, seems to have struck a fine balance between Teutonic discipline and Latin indolence.

For years during the Austrian Empire, Graz's sleepy character attracted the retired officer class of the Hapsburg monarchy. Today, pensioners remain the largest section of the 300,000 inhabitants of what the Viennese still call "pensionopolis".

As the second largest city in Austria, Graz has long sought to rival Vienna. Both its opera house and park are more impressive in appearance than the capital's. Politically, too, Graz's Catholic and conservative Government views Vienna's "Red" Government with suspicion.

Such suspicion has deep roots in Styrian history. During the Napoleonic Wars, while a Styrian garrison of 300 troops

successfully defended the city against a French force of 4,000, Vienna capitulated, ordering Graz to surrender. Napoleon's revenge for Styria's stubborn defence was to detonate all the city's medieval fortifications.

In the years immediately after the Napoleonic wars such rivalry was partly eclipsed by Styria's attempt to harness the latest discoveries of the industrial revolution to the province's rich mineral reserves. Under the patronage of the Archduke John, who, weary of the Vienna Court, came to live in Graz, many of the latest developments in England were introduced, having been assiduously observed by the Archduke in an early example of industrial espionage.

The result was that by the 1860s remote, isolated valleys

were transferred into some of the most industrially developed areas in the empire.

Upper Styria now is a crisis zone on the Government's list of priorities. The area has been consistently neglected by the Government. In the last 14 years, so that unprofitable steel and iron works have been allowed to continue receiving funds without any attempt at rationalisation. New incentives for early retirement are being offered, despite the fact that these only have the effect of pushing up the Government's budget deficit.

The region's crisis is most poignantly illustrated in Eisenerz, a small mining town at the foot of the impressive terraced iron ore mountain which has always exerted a fascination on visitors to the region. Voest Alpin, Austria's largest state-owned industry, cannot compete with the cheap price of imported high grade ore.

The Erzberg railway, remarkable for its scenery and bold engineering, still needs three locomotives to haul traffic over the mountain from the mines to Voest's headquarters, but it no longer handles a tenth of what it did immediately after the war.

Eisenerz, which *The Times* correspondent of 1928 described as the only city in the world to suffer a lively bombardment daily as miners detonated for ore, is today on occasions like a ghost town. Unable to find employment in



The Schlossberg in Graz, the provincial capital. Napoleon's troops demolished the hill's fortifications but at the request of the local inhabitants spared the clock tower (right) and the bell tower, known as Lisi (on summit, partly hidden by trees).

an area where the Government cannot afford to lay people off, the youth of these valleys have forsaken their home town for the wider opportunities of Graz. Morale is high. At weekends the town band regularly turns out to meet the occasional

steam train at the station, and beer and frankfurter stalls do a brisk trade. The future may be bleak for many of the people of Eisenerz, but for the present there is hope. The iron mountain, they insist, is good for another 80 years of

iron ore. All that is needed is a means of extracting and refining to make it competitive.

Both Dr Werner Blane, of the Styrian provincial Government and an expert on the Eisenerz area, and representatives of Voest Alpin are guardedly optimistic. Just as the Archduke John gave Styria the latest

devices for developing its rich resources, so too must the latest technology be applied to realize the province's rich potential. If this is done, they say, Styria will rapidly cease to be a crisis area for Vienna and become once again a source of wealth.

Richard Bassett

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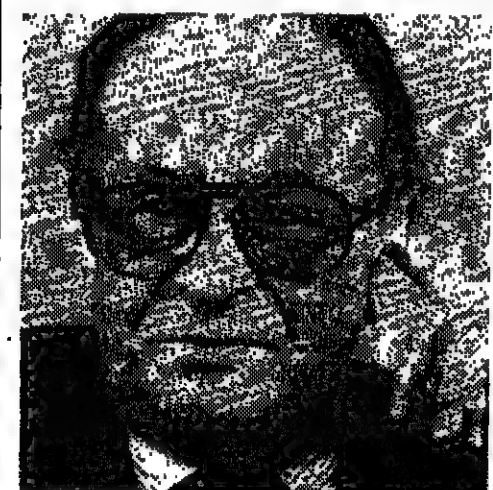
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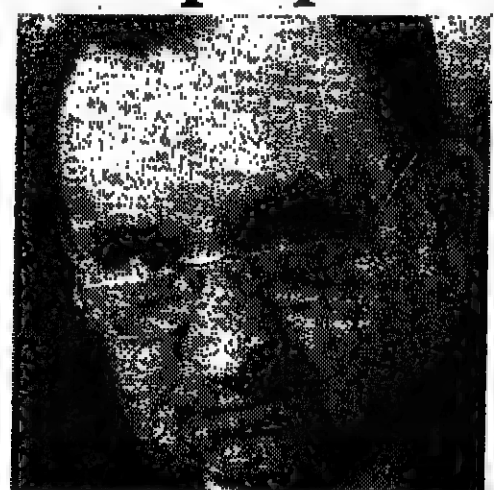
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## A true man of the people



Dr Bruno Kreisky, Chancellor from 1970 to 1983



Dr Fred Sinowatz, Chancellor since May 1983

Continued from page 17

through the veins of Austria's easternmost inhabitants. So informal and modest is his life-style that to the thinly-disguised horror of his aides, the Chancellor often can be seen tucking into ham and eggs at the Café Landmann opposite his Chancellery.

Such self-effacement, if rare among many of Austria's politicians, is nonetheless, a common thread in the fabric of Austria's political life. As Dr Sinowatz explains, decisions in Austria are not accompanied by dramatic and baroque pronouncements but rather, emerge during informal meetings. The Austrians, he says, are masters of the daily art of improvisation, as the system of social partnership illustrates.

The Chancellor is prepared to admit that even a system as seemingly flexible as this has its drawbacks. Hiccups occur and the Austrian press, deprived of

anything approaching a real crisis in the internal affairs of Austria, are quick to seize on rumours and highlight the cracks as they appear, all the more so as rumours of severe differences of opinion within the Socialist Party abound.

One recent example of this occurred last month when a serious disagreement broke out between the Chancellor and Dr Herbert Salcher, the Minister of Finance. Dr Salcher, who has always been committed to a severe programme of tax reform received a jolt last month when Dr Sinowatz insisted to journalists that there was no question of any serious tax reform in the near future.

What followed was classically Austrian, some would say Balkan, in its inevitable, if meandering, conclusion. Dr Salcher intimated that he would resign. Dr Sinowatz, with some prodding from behind the scenes from, among others, Dr Kreisky and Mr Anton Benya,

the president of the Chamber of Trades Unions, insisted that the differences between the two politicians should be sunk in the broader interests of the party. Within a week of the rumours of Mr Salcher's impending resignation, the entire affair was closed, although it is expected that Dr Salcher will be moved on in any cabinet reshuffle.

With the experience of the 1930s indelibly imprinted on the minds of most of Austria's Socialist ministers, stability and continuity are valued more highly than the principle of ministerial responsibility.

With such a strong system of government responsibility, Dr Sinowatz is convinced that, whatever the differences between individual members of his Government, any talk of a crisis is wishful thinking on the part of the Opposition.

Richard Bassett

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# Home to the homeless

The offer of safe asylum to thousands of refugees fleeing political persecution and the threat of ethnic cleansing in the Third World nations in the throes of revolution is a policy right at the heart of Austria's role as a neutral state.

Neutrality was enshrined in the state constitution enacted after the Allies withdrew from Austria in 1955. Whereupon aid to refugees and emigrants became one of the prime aspects of a humanitarian path the country decided to follow.

Its geographical location, where Germanic culture merges into the races of central-eastern Europe, made it one of the most important asylum and transit points for displaced persons at the end of the Second World War, a role it retained by absorbing the flood of people escaping from the Hungarian uprising of 1956, the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, and, more recently, the disturbances in Poland.

The humanitarian obligation made it a focal point also for refugees from the Islamic tyranny of Ayatollah Khomeini's Iran and the fighting in Afghanistan after the Soviet invasion in late 1979.

Though Austrian camps have enjoyed relative quiet since the worst of the Polish disturbances, today they have new headaches, with an influx of

Poles who say they are running away from the sheer economic mess of their homeland.

Other communist states - chiefly Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and, to a lesser degree, Bulgaria, East Germany, Albania - also account for thousands fleeing to Austria every year, the luckiest taking an easy route with tourist visas, the less fortunate braving bullets, guard dogs and the icy Danube waters of the Marchfeld borderlands.

The boldest escapees might make a fortune in the West from a thriller about their escape. Some families flew crop-spraying aircraft into Austria.

## The luckiest have tourist visas, the less fortunate face bullets and guard dogs

Below radar, landing fair and square on the main highway. A Czech family served a hot air balloon together from raincoats, confusing border guards with the high burning light in the night sky. Those who simply run zigzag through a hail of machine-gun fire are almost a monthly occurrence.

At the 1981 high point of Polish internal strife, Austria received 29,000 Polish refugees. The number had dropped to well below 1,900 last year but this figure was equalled in the first few months of 1984 alone.

Officials say that up to 25,000 Polish holidaymakers may ask to stay behind this summer, a far cry, perhaps, from 1981, even more from the 200,000 Hungarians of 1956 or 100,000 Czechoslovaks of 1968. A dead certainty, however, is that Austria will bear the brunt of any future exodus, at high cost both financially and in terms of political relations with its neighbours.

While their transit or asylum applications are being processed, most of the refugees are housed initially in the Traiskirchen refugee camp, set among Panonian vineyards just outside Vienna. The camp runs a

tries several years earlier, and with unemployment, though much lower than in other states, now an important political issue, the country is fortunate that only a small proportion of refugees settles in Austria. The vast majority of the almost two million refugees it has received since the Second World War had moved on to third countries, the most favoured being the United States, Canada and Australia.

However, there is also a political cost for the policy, highlighted in May by a Czechoslovak attack on the harbouring of dissident emigrants and a pro-Western neutrality. Prague media accused Dr Fred Sinowatz, the Chancellor, and Herr Erwin Lang, the foreign minister, of using the term publicly and of trying to split the communist states by dividing them into good and bad along US policy lines.

Both men denied this and soon afterwards Herr Rudolf Kirschlager, the Austrian President, emphasized that Austria would maintain its commitment to humanitarian ideals.

Herr Lang followed by declaring in parliamentary question time that refugee assistance would remain the permanent task of an Austria devoted to upholding human rights.

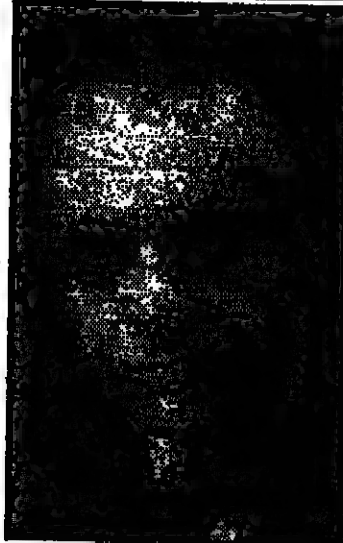
A Special Correspondent

network of smaller dormitories for those who cannot be accommodated at Traiskirchen.

In 1982, refugees cost Austria about £40m, much of that being swallowed up by the Poles who arrived the previous year. In 1983, the cost fell with the refugee figures to about £15m, but this year it is expected to be much higher. Some help comes from international refugee agencies but Austria provides most of the money itself.

At a time when Austria is feeling the bite of recession that plagued other Western coun-

## In the footsteps of Mahler and von Karajan, how Lorin Maazel tripped up



Lorin Maazel, the American conductor who was forced to resign as director of the opera before the end of his second season.



Two of Maazel's predecessors who fell out with the Vienna opera: Mahler, director from 1897-1907, and von Karajan (1957-64).

## The man who wanted to be Mr Vienna

Politics in Austria may seem relatively crisis-free these days, but the affairs of the Vienna State Opera, the flagship of Austria's culture, continue to be a source of innumerable scandals and rumours.

It is widely rumoured that when Lorin Maazel finished conducting *Turandot* last month, his last appearance as director of the opera, champagne corks flew in a nearby hotel as those who forced him to abandon his four-year contract before the end of his second season celebrated his final performance in the Vienna house.

The 54-year-old American's brief but dramatic sojourn in Vienna fuelled a series of planning debates and political battles which, even by the normally Machiavellian standards of intrigue set by the Vienna State Opera, will go down as a milestone in the history of modern opera controversies.

The clamour for Maazel's resignation gathered momentum as productions were cancelled at the last moment and singers collapsed or lost their nerve.

He had reduced the number of operas performed in the house by a quarter in an attempt to raise standards. He had recklessly promised, in a euphoric interview before arriving in Vienna, that every night would be a gala evening.

His most unforgivable act of all for the Viennese was his claim to be the second most important man in Austria. The first was the Chancellor - no mention was ever made of Austria's President, Dr Rudolf Kirschlager.

One mishap followed another, and the Viennese settled down to their favourite pas-

time - the character assassination of maestros. Spearheading this attack was Dr Franz Endler, the *eminentissime* of Vienna's music critics and the cultural editor of the conservative Vienna daily, *Die Presse*.

Dr Endler, who is quick to emphasize the role of his paper in the termination of both Gustav Mahler's and Herbert von Karajan's careers as opera directors in Vienna, feels personally grieved that Maazel did not seek his support as soon as he arrived. Maazel, he notes mournfully, saw the critic Hanslick within hours of his arrival in Vienna.

Though Dr Endler is Hanslick's direct successor, *Die Presse* is a mere shadow of its former self, boasting on average only between seven and eight pages a day. Its editorial content only underscores the melancholy absence of any serious quality paper in Austria.

Dr Endler's theme was taken up, not least by the small but vociferous claque in the standing audience whose speciality - laughter alternating with boos resounding from the most resonant quarters of the house - became a regular feature at several of Maazel's performances.

The alliance cemented between Dr Endler and Herr Helmut Zilk, the Minister for Cultural Affairs, was more effective, if less public. Despite

a lack of any musical experience, the minister accused Maazel of hiring singers who were untried on stage, although, according to Maazel, they turned out to have 200 performances and a Glyndebourne season behind them. Unabashed, Herr Zilk announced that the director's contract would be under review.

Maazel's reaction was to issue an open letter to five Austrian newspapers protesting at unwarranted interference in his affairs. Only one, the *Salzburger Nachrichten*, published the letter, while Dr Endler daily renewed his attacks in *Die Presse*.

### His stamp on the opera

Although, some disasters aside, Maazel's directorship had blown away the cobwebs which had gathered around the house, the conductor felt compelled to resign.

Despite reports in American newspapers of anti-semitism, Maazel is adamant that his resignation was the immutable result of only one thing: interference in the running of the opera. "I had to resign," he told *The Times*, "to draw attention to the fact that what was happening here was a

violation of a director's prerogative."

The conductor is convinced of his success during his time in Vienna, despite the claque and the behaviour of the Viennese, which, with rare understatement, Maazel describes as bad manners. "What other house in the world," he asks, "can boast over a period of two months, Abbado, Muti, myself, Sinopoli, Pavarotti and Domingo?"

However, Maazel admits he underestimated his opponents and the great difference between the Austrians and the Germans. "I never realized how Balkan this place is," he says, acknowledging that he learnt too late the truth of Meisner's dictum that the Balkans begin at the gates of Vienna.

Attempts to reform the house, confronted by a system of laws which gave most employees of the opera house the complacent confidence of permanent civil servants, which in Austria they are, inevitably foundered.

Whatever the controversy raging over Maazel's directorship, not even his staunchest critics can detract from his two main achievements. He has left the opera house with its accounts showing a record profit and he has been responsible for bringing the Italian, Claudio Abbado, his artistic successor, to Vienna. No one has suggested a return to the repertoire system which Maazel abolished.

Maazel's reign may have been one of the shortest in Vienna's history, but his stamp on the state opera will be visible for years to come.

Richard Bassett

# CAREPORT.

Airports around the world provide the services you need during your journey. Some provide less, some more. Many airports add extras like: Conference facilities, direct rail-links, a chapel, hotel(s), shopping arcades, cinemas, even a disco! Most of these you will easily recognize. They are busy, far too busy. So they don't have time to CARE. It's a pity if you can't choose but use them.

But: Sometimes you have a choice. For instance when changing planes. It makes a great deal of difference if, rather than having to take a Shuttle bus or perhaps run for your life from Terminal A to Terminal B, you can spend a relaxing half-an-hour with everything handy for your convenience: Transfer desk, Cafeteria, Shopping Arcade, Newsstand, Toilets (yes, we dare to mention them).

Or take another example: the Airport-get-together, where people from different places look for a location to meet (but to avoid the time-consuming rush-down-town-finish-early-rush-to-the-plane-thing). All they want is a reasonable conference site in an airport, not too busy to spoil the human aspect of a meeting, but capable of CARING for their needs: special business facilities, bar and restaurant services, communication and presentation devices.

It's good to find such an airport that CARES! It's even better to know that it is situated in the very heart of Europe, on the crossroads of International Air Traffic and easily accessible from anywhere.

See you soon - in Vienna, of course!



**Vienna Airport**

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# THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share prices every day. Add them up to give your own total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.

If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Your gain or loss
<b>ELECTRICALS</b>		
1	Pico	
2	Highland Elect	
3	James Strood	
4	Amstrad	
5	Energy Serv	
6	Cable & Wireless	
7	Whitworth Elec	
8	Audio Fidelity	
9	Wind & Goldstone	
10	Petbow	
<b>INDUSTRIAL L-R</b>		
11	Michels Sponers	
12	Reynor	
13	Marling	
14	Rockware	
15	LRC	
16	Peck	
17	Prestwich Parlier	
18	Redman Heaman	
19	Robinson (Thomson)	
20	Richardson West	
<b>BANK DISCOUNT</b>		
21	Royal Bank of Scot	
22	Nat West	
23	Auss New Z	
24	Barclays	
25	Gerrard Nat	
26	National Comm	
27	Hambros	
28	Chive	
29	Sand Chart	
30	Manson	
<b>BREWERIES</b>		
31	Allied-Lyons	
32	Greucall Whitley	
33	Guinness (A)	
34	Whitebread 'A'	
35	Watkinson & D	
36	Distillers	
37	Vaux	
38	SA Breweries	
39	Bell (Arthur)	
40	Boddingtons	
Your Daily Total		

## Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's Newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

## BRITISH FUNDS

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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# STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

## Shares tumble again

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, July 2. Dealings end, today. Contango Day, July 16. Settlement Day, July 23

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
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1984 High	19
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THE TIMES  
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY  
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

# Building society rates move to centre-stage

The response to higher bank base rates in the stock and foreign exchange markets yesterday was not flattering. Markets lost the uncertainty more than anything (almost) and the continued insistence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that higher rates were really only the market's doing, were not justified in the eyes of all right-thinking men; and would soon be a thing of the past, only added to it.

All eyes today will be on the decision of the building societies whether to raise rates and if so, by how much. They might choose the policy line of accepting Mr Lawson's prediction of an early fall; they would then either bide their time or opt for something lower than their true instincts probably dictate. No-one can disguise the "reality" of home loan charges or dismiss higher mortgage rates as a market whim.

We must hope that the Chancellor is right in his prophecy. The last thing industry wants is dearer money. It is easy to overestimate the significance of the extra-arithmetic cost of borrowings but not easy to exaggerate the impact which higher interest rates may have on business psychology and attitudes to growth and capital investment.

Companies' fortunes are in a good financial situation and profitability, with exceptions, is still rising. They might however feel impelled to raise the level of their bank borrowing because the latest rise in interest rates has killed for the foreseeable the revival in the corporate bond market, on which the Government incidentally had set such store. The equity market, for the same and other reasons, is also a joyless place for would-be capital raisers, as well as for investors.

The forlorn state of markets is obviously not going to help the mammoth floating of British Telecom, an important factor in the Government's budgeting as well as for its privatisation programme. If the BT issue has to be postponed and if inflated bank borrowing puts yet more pressure on the money supply aggregates, Mr Lawson will not be able to afford a summer holiday.

The Bank of England's money market tactics yesterday reinforced the Chancellor's statements about lower interest rates. The three month interbank rate still went up, short-dated gilt-edged stocks still fell nearly half a point and sterling barely held its own. The struggle is by now means over.

## W H Smith sinks Yorkshire float

Yorkshire Television, maker of the *Emmerdale Farm* series and the *First Tuesday* documentaries, was to have been floated on the stock market this month. The plan has had to be shelved indefinitely because of Trident Television's sale to W H Smith of its key 29.8 per cent shareholding in the company.

Trident was contemplating making available about a half of its shares for sale to investors for £3m. With the blessing of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, it has now disposed of the lot for what appears to be the very good price of £8.5m. The sale puts, a total value of £28.3m on a company which was to have been floated with a price tag of £20m.

Yorkshire was putting a brave face on it all yesterday expressing "delight" with its new found shareholder but its directors soon to be joined by a W H Smith appointee, cannot but be a little disappointed.

## Unqualified success for Telecom

Beneath the gloss of British Telecom's massive advertising campaign there is an important undercurrent which is helping "make good" the company for privatisation. It takes the form of major improvements made in BT's accounting and finance techniques.

In 1969 when BT's accounts were audited by Coopers & Lybrand for the first time, the audit report contained qualifications on about 60 counts. This number has been steadily whittled away and when the 1983-84 accounts are published next week there will be no qualification and audit report for the first time will take on a more traditional appearance.

A clean audit report is not, however, proof that BT has finally got its accounting right. There are still improvements to be made, particularly on procurement and billings. A new finance director has already been recruited to strengthen the Local Communications Services division and BT is also in the process of headhunting a new man to head the corporate treasury function, which will have a much wider and important role after privatisation.

It would be perhaps too unkind to suggest that inspiration for improvements in accounting practices is privatisation but it is a fact that the critical City would not have accepted the shipboard approach of the past.

There are still some doubts surrounding the changes in accounting policy which have been made, in particular the sudden abandonment of the current cost accounting's additional depreciation adjustment. Appropriate for BT while in public ownership, it seems the adjustment is no longer relevant for a company in private hands, for the business will not change.

The management has already expressed its distaste for the current cost statements. This could be because of genuine technical difficulties but it might just be that they show BT in a less favourable light than the board and the Treasury would wish.

## Rowton board finds peace formula

Rowton Hotels, which had been in a state of confusion since the departure of its chairman, Mr R. Gaunt, and Mr W. Vine, who were among alternative directors proposed by Mr Stirling and Mr Rowe, both Gresham House directors, in their original circular attacking the board's record.

Mr Nordin Jyvi, the hotelier who bought Gresham House's 25 per cent stake and who is now believed to hold 29 per cent, will also join the board, together with two colleagues.

Mr Nazam Virani of Belhaven Holdings, another rising star in the hotel industry, has nearly 18 per cent.

## Tax blow for friendly societies

Lack of Parliamentary time during the final report stage of the Finance Bill has meant that limits on tax-exempt friendly society policies will be more than halved. The Bill's clause 70, reducing the maximum sum assured on tax exempt policies from £2,000 to £750, and several other clauses were passed "on the nod" after an all-night debate on earlier parts of the Bill.

The effect of the reduced limits is likely to force many small friendly societies out of business because they cannot write such small policies and remain competitive.

● **BRITISH LAND**, the property company, has been given the go-ahead by the Isle of Man Tynwald (Parliament) for an £11m development of the 22-acre freepoint site next to Ronaldsway Airport. The 10m IOM freepoint will not be ready before early 1986 at the earliest. Income tax for individuals and companies is 20 per cent.

● **ASSOCIATED NEWS-PAPERS** is paying an unchanged interim dividend of 4½p for the six months to March 31, 1984, after reporting an increase in £8.36m. Trading earnings rose from £4m to £6.5m. Associated also forecast lower trading earnings in the second half, because of "competitive conditions".

Temps, page 23

● **IMPERIAL GROUP**, the tobacco and brewing giant, has increased pre-tax profits for the half year to April 30 to £90.7m up from £79.1m. Turnover increased to £2,191.7m from £2,126.4m. An interim dividend of 3p has been declared against 2.75p last time.

Temps, page 23

# Government nets £95m from Inmos sale to Thorn EMI

By Jonathan Clare and Jonathan Davis

The sale of Inmos, the controversial state-owned microchip manufacturing company, was finally settled yesterday when the Government announced the sale of its controlling interest to Thorn EMI, the British defence, electronics and leisure group.

Thorn EMI is paying £95m for the 76 per cent shareholding currently held on the Government's behalf by the British Technology Group. The offer will be extended on the same terms to the three founders and 300 employees of Inmos, who together hold the remaining 24 per cent of shares.

The founders, Mr Iann Barrow, Mr Paul Schroeder and Dr Richard Petric, will all have the chance to become multi-millionaires as a result of the deal, which values their individual holdings at approximately £55m each.

Yesterday's announcement by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, ended a protracted debate in Whitehall about the future of Inmos, which was originally set up in 1978 by the previous Labour Government.

Selling it to Thorn-EMI means the Government has finally achieved its target of privatising Inmos, while at the same time avoiding the political embarrassment of seeing it fall into foreign ownership.

American Telephone & Telegraph (AT&T), the United States telecommunications group, has made repeated offers to buy Inmos's manufacturing activities. A plan to raise new capital for the company via a placing of shares with City investment institutions was vetoed by the Government last month.

The terms of yesterday's deal value the entire Inmos business at approximately £125m, and means the Government will be getting out at a profit of around £30m. The Government has pumped £65m of capital into Inmos since its foundation, and Thorn will be taking over Inmos's debts and liabilities of around £40m.

Thorn first approached the Government about Inmos six weeks ago, when it proposed taking a 10 per cent stake for £10m. It has now agreed to buy out the whole company, although it hopes the Inmos founders will opt to keep their investment and stay with the company.

Sir Malcolm Wilcox, Inmos chairman, said yesterday the company was pleased by the tie-up with Thorn. "Inmos is at the leading edge of very large integrated circuit technology and that is the way we intend to stay", he said.

Mr John Sibley, a director of Thorn EMI insisted yesterday that the acquisition of Inmos was not a substitute for Thorn's failed plans to merge with British Aerospace, which were formally abandoned last week.

He said: "We were attracted to Inmos some time ago".

The Government believes the offer is fair and gives it the funds it wants without resorting to what Mr Sibley called the "slightly speculative" method of a public flotation in the autumn.

The method of financing the deal will be worked out over the next week. A straightforward cash deal is possible but other methods will also be considered. "Obviously the Government will not want Thorn EMI shares," said Mr Sibley.

Meanwhile Thorn EMI published its full year figures yesterday, which show profits of £156.8m against £122m, broadly in line with City expectations, and a dividend up from 15.75p to 17.5p.

Temps Page 23

## Rank shines with £10m profit rise in first half

By William Kay, City Editor

In an otherwise black day for the stock market, Rank Organisation shares stood out like a beacon with a rise of 8p to 220p. The inspiration was a set of half-yearly results which did much to allay the recent unrest of institutional shareholders and City confidence in the hotels, electronics and Xerox group.

Rank profits for the six months to May 12 rose from £37.5m to £47.8m on turnover up from £249.5m to £268.4m. As a token of the company's reviving fortunes, the interim dividend is being increased from 4p to 4.5p a share.

Sir Patrick Meany, the chairman, added that the most notable improvement came from the directly managed operations, where profits rose 66 per cent to £21.8m. Hotels, bingo clubs and film laboratory services led the way. But even Xerox halted its long decline with a £1.2m profits improvement to £35.6m.

This goes far to meet the demands of the City institutions, which own 25 per cent of Rank and last year forced boardroom changes. Mr Jim Findlay of the Prudential, their unofficial leader, said yesterday: "On the face of it, the figures look very encouraging indeed. The new team have only been in the driving seat for eight months or so, and Rank is a very large group. But so far they have done all we could have expected."

Mr Michael Gifford, Rank's chief executive, pointed out that he had sold 40 businesses worth £46m - "about one every 3½ days" - and he was about halfway through. Then he wants to expand in the leisure and entertainment areas, probably in the US. "We are under-represented there for a group of our size," he explained.

## Mills & Allen links with Tokyo broker

By Richard Hanson and Peter Wilson-Smith

Mills & Allen International, the money broking and financial services group, is moving into the fast-growing Japanese market through a link-up with one of Japan's most active brokers.

It has agreed to form joint ventures in Tokyo and London with Ueda Tsusho, a family-owned Japanese company which will acquire about one-third of Mills & Allen's worldwide money broking business. Mills & Allen's other international operations will be tied in to the Tokyo business to give a worldwide network.

Exco International's Astley and Pearce, the first foreign money broker to set up in Japan, in 1978, merged its local interests with Nippon Discount two years ago. Nippon Discount, owned by Mercantile House, is also believed to be negotiating a joint venture with a Japanese firm to strengthen its position in the market.

Some of the big Japanese brokers have also taken stakes in London money brokers directly. Tokyo Forex, the biggest Japanese firm, has an interest in Tallett and Riley.

## EEC could tear up US steel pact

From Ian Murray, Brussels

The EEC is to mount an extensive lobbying campaign to warn the United States of the dangers that further restrictions on steel imports would pose to the fragile trade in the Atlantic trade war.

Publicly the European Commission says it would be neither proper nor useful to comment at this stage on this week's 3-2 vote by the US International Trade Commission (ITC) in favour of imposing higher tariffs and lower quotas.

President Reagan must decide on the ITC proposals by September 24.

The EEC has already tentatively flexed its muscles by taking retaliatory measures against the US for imposing higher tariffs on specialty steels. It is prepared to go much further.

The Community would certainly tear up its voluntary restraint agreement on steel exports, reached only after a long battle with the US Administration in 1982.

# "Today I believe most South Africans of all colours desire a more just and equitable society"

— G. W. H. Rolly

Abridgement of the statement by Mr G. W. H. Rolly, Chairman of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited.

The improvement of 9.3 per cent in group attributable profit to R554.1 million arises from an increase of R45.6 million to R499.8 million in investment income; this was due mainly to the higher distributions received from gold mining companies, directly or via Anglo American Gold Investment Company. Those higher dividends in turn were made possible by the increase of 15.1 per cent, to R474 an ounce, in the average rand price of gold in 1983, which flowed from a 12.7 per cent appreciation in the average dollar price, to \$424, and a 2.7 per cent depreciation of the rand. The fall in the dollar price since then, to an average of \$381 for the first half of 1984, has been offset by the further depreciation in the exchange rate, the rand price averaging R479 an ounce.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY		Year to March 31	
		1984	1983
Equity Earnings			
Excluding share of retained profit of associated companies	R millions	554.1	506.8
	— cents per share	243.8	223.3
Including share of retained profit of associated companies	R millions	800.2	637.7
	— cents per share	352.0	280.5
Dividends	R millions	272.8	249.7
	— cents per share	120	110
Net asset value	— cents per share	4,238	3,301

The dollar price of gold has weakened for reasons similar to those that have depressed most of the major international currencies. The kernel of the matter is the strength of the US dollar, resulting from the combination of high real interest rates and its world-wide attraction as an investment medium. In addition, sales of gold jewellery outside the United States and Japan have declined - owing largely to higher domestic gold prices in countries where disposable incomes were under pressure - leading more gold to be taken up in a market characterised by investor indifference. So central is the metal to South Africa's well-being that the latest setback in the price, if it persists for any length of time, will of itself leave the authorities with no option but to tighten fiscal policy which would have further adverse consequences upon growth. At this juncture, however, it is as well to remember that the dollar's value will eventually be affected by the continuing US budget and current account deficits, particularly if the cost of financing them threatens to jeopardise the American recovery.

## South Africa and World economy

The condition of the world economy, on which South Africa - trading internationally more than 25 per cent of its GDP - is so dependent, has changed significantly in recent years, mostly to our detriment. We cannot take for granted that we will move into the broad-based and sustained recovery in demand for our exports that we experienced in previous cycles. Our manufacturing industries, for reasons unexceptionable in themselves, are going to be required to adjust to protection primarily by way of tariffs instead of quotas, at a time of intense international competition which threatens to erode their share of the home market and/or jeopardise their ability to expand into export markets. Compounding the problem is the fact that in all but a few cases our productivity is not as high as in countries at a broadly comparable stage of development. For this we have to blame, mainly, an historical neglect of education and technical training and misdirection of the skills we do have.

Against an average increase of 63 000 jobs a year we have to set projections of the growth in the economically active population in the rest of this decade, which imply a need for job creation averaging more than 800 000 a year. Agriculture can do little to alleviate unemployment but there is no doubt that the informal sector, given the proper stimulus, could make a significant and cost-effective contribution to it.

## Foreign investment

It is the more capital-intensive sector of the economy, however, that will remain a major engine of growth and employment creation in the longer term. That is yet another

reason why the issues of low productivity and the further erosion of comparative export advantage have to be faced. In a world that is growing both increasingly competitive and protectionist, we cannot afford policies which impair our fundamental ability to pay our way. Failure to tackle the structural problems in our economy will effect the flow of foreign investment to South Africa just as surely as would heightened perceptions of political risk. It would be a tragic irony if such investment, so valuable to us still in terms of access to technology and employment, were to become less attractive on account of our relatively high costs, at a time when South Africa's acceptability overseas may be showing signs of improvement. Such improvement will not, of course, diminish calls for disinvestment from South Africa from people, particularly in the United States, who simplistically condemn any steps that lead to the economic upliftment of black South Africans as support for racism. Others, believing that such important issues should be viewed objectively, will ask themselves, inter alia, why the disinvestment lobby has failed to win any support among the vast majority of black South Africans whose interest it claims to represent.

## Political developments

Today I believe most South Africans of all colours desire a more just and equitable society. Mr P. W. Botha has chosen to set the country now on a course of what might be called decentralised democratisation which, while it maintains a substructure of racial self-determination, also appears to envisage a superstructure of national co-operation. If Mr Botha can maintain the thrust of his policy to embrace the urban black population and then move to some federal system to embrace the country as a whole, we may have reason to hope that these initiatives will evoke the vitality and optimism to bring about a new era, with profound implications for southern Africa as a whole.

Reform of our economic system will require no less courage on the part of government, and from the private sector it will require a greater commitment to the principles of private enterprise than perhaps we have shown so far. The conflicts and contradictions in our economic structure are too deep-seated to lend themselves to easy and popular remedies.

Hard and difficult decisions have to be taken. Time is not on our side; the pace of industrialisation in the Far East is proof of that. Provided we are determined to maximise our economic growth by removing or significantly reducing all obstacles to the allocation of resources by the market - uncomfortable for many of us though that may be - there is no reason why success should elude us.

If we succeed in that aim, we shall also have succeeded in another, without which the first is of limited usefulness. A more whole-hearted commitment to the free market system cannot have the required effect unless its benefits are freely extended to the people who by law or custom are still denied full access to them. Their willing and constructive participation will not be obtained without concomitant advancement in political and social, as well as monetary terms. Given that, we may then feel that the foundations of our society are securely laid, for among the virtues of the free enterprise system is one that surely is of special relevance to all South Africans: that in democratising decision-making it decentralises political, as well as economic, power.

Shares cut early loss

The stock market fell sharply yesterday in the wake of the rise in base rates, but shares managed to regain some of their losses by the end of the day. The FT Index, down 23.2 points at 2pm, closed 10.9 lower at 771.1. Gills ran out of steam after Wednesday's rally, losing about 2½.

But sterling gained support from the higher interest rates and its trade-weighted index closed 0.1 firmer at 77.7. However, it lost nearly a cent against a strong dollar, closing at \$1.3070, and was easing late in the day against Continental currencies. The pound closed 0.75 of a pence down at 3.7275 against the Deutschmark.

## STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 991.4 down 10.3 (high: 999.2; low: 978.7)
Index: 771.1 down 10.9
FT Cites 78.44 down 0.09
FT All Share: N/A
Bargains: 16.85
Dataseam USM Index: 54.88 down 1.81
New York Dow Jones Industrial Average: (closed) 1103.88 down 4.86
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,270.16 down 84.72

## CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSURE	
Sterling	\$1.3070 down 95pts
Index	77.7 up 0.1
DM	3.7275 down 0.0075
FF	11.4250 down 0.0300
Yen	167.00 down 1.50
Dollar	Index 136.8 up 0.3
DM	2.8485 up 0.0080
NEW YORK LATEST	
Sterling	\$1.3055
Dollar	DM 2.8550
INTERNATIONAL	
ECU	ED.59912
SDR	ED.780452
INTEREST RATES	
Domestic rates:	
Bank base rates	12
Finance houses base rate	9½
Discount market loans week fixed	11½
3 month interbank	12½-12½
Euro-currency rates:	
3 month dollar	12½-12
3 month DM	6¼-5¼
3 month FF	12¼-11¼
US rates:	
Bank prime rate	13.00
Fed funds 10%	
Treasury long bond	100½-100½
ECG Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average	
reference rate for interest period	
June 6 to July 3 1984, inclusive:	
	9.488 per cent.
GOLD	
London fixed (per ounce):	
am	\$339.50 pm \$341.15
close	\$341.75 - \$42.25 (\$261.50 - 261.75)
New York (latest):	
	\$342.75

For a copy of the Chairman's Statement and Annual Report please fill in the coupon and send it to: Room 54, 40 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1AJ, England.

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## New chief for World Bank subsidiary

### Developing role for the IFC

By Michael Priest

Almost exactly two years ago, Sir William Ryley received a telephone call from none other than Mr A. W. "Tom" Clausen, president of the World Bank, who was interested in running the International Development Association, the Bank's concessional loan arm?

Sadly, Sir William says, he felt he had to decline. After only two weeks as permanent secretary to the Overseas Development Administration, a change of jobs might seem precipitate.

But when in April of this year he met Mr Clausen in Washington, Sir William expressed interest in taking over as executive vice-president of the International Finance Corporation, a post made vacant by the impending retirement of Mr Hans Wirtke. The inevitable telephone call from Mr Clausen was more fruitful the second time.

Sir William's appointment comes at a delicate moment for the IFC and for the World Bank as a whole. The IFC was founded in 1956 as a vehicle for

energy exploration in the Third World, enterprise in Africa, and restructuring companies, especially in Latin America. These and other projects will absorb \$7.4 billion.

Sir William was economic minister at the Washington Embassy from 1975-79, a post traditionally combined with serving as an executive director of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and IFC.

He is moreover committed to the value of the private sector in development. "There's a genuine belief, which I share, that a vigorous private sector is indispensable to the fastest growing economies," he says.

Nevertheless, Sir William is a civil servant and he is coy about what changes which might follow at the IFC. In principle, at least three areas come to mind: examining how the IFC finds and evaluates projects; whether it should take more direct equity participations rather than merely provide debt finance; and how the IFC might encourage direct equity investment.

Over the next five years it will pay particular attention to



Sir William Ryley: new chief at IFC







STOCK MARKET REPORT

# Shares £8.3bn down and still falling

By Derek Pain and Michael Clark

The stock market continued to career downhill yesterday as the pound came under increased pressure against the dollar. As was feared, the 2 per cent rise in interest rates has failed to stem the tide, with sentiment among dealers turning from bewilderment to anger over the Government's apparent weakness.

Only the appearance of a spot of bear closing enabled the FT30 share index to manage to hold an earlier 232 points fall, to close 10.9 down at 771.1 points, the lowest since early January. This made a fall of 48.2 points on the week, and means that around £8.3 billion has been wiped off the value of quoted shares. The FT-SE 100 index also ended the day 10.3 points down at 991.4 having

been 23.0 off earlier. The market fears there may be worse to come with still no sign of an end to the miners' and dockers' strike.

**Expect takeover action soon from a Marks and Spencer supplier, Stirling Group, where the Bestwood family has effective control. It has recruited N. M. Rothschild, the merchant bank, and Pommerehne Gordon, the broker. Yesterday, Stirling reported pretax profits of £1.5m against £1.25m for the year to March 31. Helped by a higher dividend and a share bonus, the shares rose 10p to 178p.**

The celebrations in gilt proved short lived as it became apparent that a 12 per cent base rate may not be the answer to

the pound's steady decline. Prices in longs fell by as much as 2½ in nervous trading, but the picture was improved by rises of up to 2½ among the index-linked stocks. The FT Government Securities Index closed 0.9 lower at 76.44.

**Mergers Commission's reference.** Insurances were enlivened by the surprise near-£400m bid for Mr Nick Horgan and Miss Heather Kearsley, a husband and wife team, are bringing their software production and distribution group, Compost Holdings, to the US. Kleinwort Benson and Lawrence Pruss, a broker, are offering 1.89 million shares (25 per cent) at 110p, boasting a PE of 25.6. The £450,000 raised by the issue will finance expansion plans in Europe. The shares should manage a useful premium.

**Phoenix Assurance** which, after Wednesday's late surge (which should prompt a Stock Exchange inquiry), jumped 142p

## Now for the bad news at Associated Newspapers

Associated Newspapers yesterday emphasized its recent market underperformance with a 10 per cent fall from 493p to 443p. The forecast of a second half trading downturn, added to characteristic Victorian-like reticence about the breakdown of profits, may have set up the shares for a further bout of weakness.

Associated, publishers of the *Daily Mail* and *Mail on Sunday*, is paying an unchanged dividend of 4.5p, after raising some £17m through the Reuters share sale. Its stake in Reuters is still worth 170p a share. That is the good news. The *Mail on Sunday* continues to buy circulation and take advertising at "competitive" rates. Both are customary Fleet Street practices: only the scale of the losses (£20m plus according to some estimates) are causing raised eyebrows. How long is Lord Rothmere prepared to let it happen? Perhaps until the rival *Sunday Express* is beaten and Lord Matthews retires from the scene.

Outside newspapers there is speculation that the rundown of the North Sea Argyl oilfield, which has meant so much to Associated, has not been matched by higher production at Dunbar. A second half oil earnings boost should stem from sterling's decline. The other side of the coin is rising newspaper costs. The effect of a prolonged dockers' strike on newspaper supplies must be an incalculable factor in the ratings. Meanwhile, the analysts are

### Imperial Group

shooting for a £700,000 downturn this year to £15.5m before tax.

With the stock market in such a foul mood, it is a bold company that fails to live up to expectations and when Imperial Group's interim figures fell well short of City estimates the share price was duly savaged. It dropped 15p to 133p but rallied, after the company made soothing noises about distortions in the tobacco division, to end the day at 137p.

The group produced pretax profits of £90.7m, 15 per cent up on last year but still around 50m short of most predictions. Most of this shortfall was attributed to Imperial Tobacco which had a very disappointing first half. There is a suspicion that the reasons go beyond the drag on sales caused by a later price increase and earlier Budget and it may not be such an easy task to make up the lost sales in the second half.

The US subsidiary Howard Johnson also had a miserable six months and a small loss was transformed into a bigger loss of £2.8m.

Even the brewing and leisure division offered some source of concern with most of the profit increase coming from additional property sales.

Imperial, having recovered from the traumas of the late 1970s and early 1980s when the company was floundering, now faces another crucial period. That recovery must be

### Thorn EMI

transformed into sustained growth. Imperial wants to grow, it has the right sort of base from which to grow and now needs to show that growth can be maintained. The many friends won during the last two years should be patient while the company sets about its task.

Thorn EMI insists that it has not just won second prize in a beauty competition: Immos is an acquisition attractive in its own right and in no sense a substitute for British Aerospace. Nor, says Thorn, does the acquisition of the Government's 76 per cent stake in Immos rule out an immediate bid for the next company on its list if the moment looks right.

Immos will stand alone within the Thorn empire and should show some exciting growth from its new high-tech products. It could make between £10m and £15m this year.

Thorn's full-year results, also published yesterday, were just about what the market expected, at £156.8m against £122m, though the total figure masks ups and downs.

This year's group performance because of the effect of interest rates, mortgage rates and the miners' strike on Thorn's diverse customers. Resolution of the country's industrial disputes and financial stability would make the shares look cheap at yesterday's 480p, down 37p.

### FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES	
July 12	July 13
New York	1.5445-1.5455
London	1.5445-1.5455
Frankfurt	1.5445-1.5455
Paris	1.5445-1.5455
Geneva	1.5445-1.5455
Basel	1.5445-1.5455
Stockholm	1.5445-1.5455
Oslo	1.5445-1.5455
Copenhagen	1.5445-1.5455
Helsinki	1.5445-1.5455
Stockholm	1.5445-1.5455
Oslo	1.5445-1.5455
Copenhagen	1.5445-1.5455
Helsinki	1.5445-1.5455

### EURO-3 DEPOSITS

Wednesday's 2 per cent rise in bank base rates did no more than postpone sterling against a strong dollar on moderately active foreign exchange markets yesterday.

The pound performed rather disappointingly, trading within a narrow band throughout, to eventually close 95 points lower at 1,307.0 against the dollar.

There was a small fall for sterling against the Deutsche mark at 3.7240 (3.7270), but the pound's trade-weighted index was able to recover from an initial 77.5, closing at 77.7 compared with 77.6 on Wednesday.

Dealers said the miners' strike and docks disruption continued to weigh heavily on the pound, while the continued demand for the dollar on higher US interest rate prospects left sterling rather neglected. Even though there was no rise in the US federal discount rate on Wednesday, most dealers believe a rise in this key rate cannot be long delayed.

The dollar encountered some late profit-taking that trimmed best gains. Few operators were willing to open fresh positions ahead of the US money supply figures.

The decision by the West German central bank to leave credit policy alone had little effect on the Deutsche mark which ended lower to the dollar at 2.8485 (2.8385).

### INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Trust Name	Price	Change
Investment Trust	1.5445	+0.01
Investment Trust	1.5445	+0.01
Investment Trust	1.5445	+0.01
Investment Trust	1.5445	+0.01
Investment Trust	1.5445	+0.01
Investment Trust	1.5445	+0.01
Investment Trust	1.5445	+0.01
Investment Trust	1.5445	+0.01
Investment Trust	1.5445	+0.01
Investment Trust	1.5445	+0.01

### MONEY MARKETS

Market	Rate	Change
Bank Rate	12.00%	0.00%
3-month	11.50%	-0.05%
6-month	11.00%	-0.10%
12-month	10.50%	-0.15%
18-month	10.00%	-0.20%
24-month	9.50%	-0.25%

## Robert Fleming net profits top £15m

Robert Fleming Holdings, the merchant banking group, increased profits from £12.1m to £15.5m, after tax and transfers to hidden reserves, in the year to March 31. Mr Joe Burnett-Stuart, the chairman, said all parts of the group had done well including the unit trust group Save & Prosper, in which Fleming has a 57.7 per cent stake.

Fleming, whose strength lies in its investment management activities, has no plans to obtain a listing for its shares and Mr Burnett-Stuart said there were no plans to buy a stockbroker. However, the group is already active as a broker and market-maker in Japanese securities through Robert Fleming Securities and Mr Burnett-Stuart said the eventual aim was to become a member of the London Stock Exchange.

### In brief

- **PHILIP HARRIS (HOLDINGS)**: Year to March 31. Turnover £24.83m (£21.26m). Pretax profit £12.0m (£8.75m). Total dividend 7.25p (6.75p). Mr John Haller, chairman, looks forward to maintaining the improvement in trading in the current year.
- **GREYCOAT CITY OFFICES**: Year to March 31. Turnover £3.01m (£2.45m). Pretax profit £2.47m (£1.82m). Total dividend 1.49p (1.19p).
- **RATNERS (JEWELLERS)**: Year to April 6. Turnover £27.61m (£25.94m). Pretax profit £1.06m (£0.85m). Total dividend 2.3p (same). Trading continues at a satisfactory level during the current period, the board states, but the important part of sales and profits are achieved in the second half.
- **BROMSGROVE CASTING & MACHINING**: Year to March 31. Turnover £5.17m (£4.08m). Pretax profit £255,000 (£140,000). Total dividend 2.75p (2.25p).
- **WESTERN BOARD MILLS**: Year to March 31. Turnover £4.21m (£3.79m). Pretax profit £1.99m (£1.95m). Total dividend 8p (7.5p). At March 31, Western's listing investment, bank balances, cash and short-term deposits were £5.77m - 109.2p for each ordinary share. Profits for the first two months of the current year did not reach the level of the similar period in 1983, the board reports.
- **TRIPLE FOUNDRIES GROUP**: Year to March 31. Dividend unchanged at 0.5p a share. The board reports that as borrowing decreases and positive trading continues, it will become possible to resume more than nominal dividends. Sales £28.16m (£20.55m). Pretax profit £776,000 (£592,000). Subject to the fortunes of the economy and movements in interest rates, the board expects the current year to show continuing recovery.
- **YEOMAN INVESTMENT TRUST**: Half-year to June 30. The interim dividend is being raised from 2.5p to 3p a share and the board intends to maintain the final at 5.2p. Pretax revenue £670,000 (£617,000).
- **HASTEMERE ESTATES**: Year to March 31. Pretax profit £5.83m (£7.08m). Total dividend 8.7p (7.9p). Hastemere's investment properties were valued at the year-end at £270.75m. Other investment properties, held for, or in the course of, development, total £5.53m. Stock held by trading subsidiaries: £6.89m.
- **BIRMINGHAM QUALCAST**: Half-year to April 28. On turnover up from £69.6m to £108m, group profits more than doubled, from £2.01m to £4.78m. Recognising the profit improvement - and as a move towards correcting the disparity between the interim and final dividends - the board is doubling the interim dividend to 0.66p a share.
- **MITCHELL SOMERS**: Year to March 31. Turnover £29.83m (£32.72m). Pretax profit £1.03m (£1.22m). Total dividend 3.25p (same).

## Imperial Group INTERIM REPORT 1984

Group Results (Unaudited)	
Half-year to 30th April 1984	
1984	% change 1983
Turnover	
Imperial Tobacco Ltd	1,171.5
Imperial Brewing & Leisure Ltd	440.2
Imperial Foods Ltd	352.9
Howard Johnson Company	342.1
Other activities	13.3
Intra Group Sales	2,220.6
	(28.3)
	2,191.7
Operating Profit	
Imperial Tobacco Ltd	55.7
Imperial Brewing & Leisure Ltd	32.2
Imperial Foods Ltd	12.1
Howard Johnson Company	(2.8)
Other activities	0.1
	97.3
Share of profits of associates	1.5
Interest less investment income	(8.1)
Profit before tax	90.7
Tax and minorities	(25.7)
Profit after tax and minorities	65.0
Extraordinary items	(15.8)
Profit attributable to shareholders	49.2
	38.9
Earnings per share	
before tax	12.2p
after tax	8.7p
	10.8p
	7.3p
	+12%
	+19%

### Moulinex

At the Annual General Meeting held on 30th June 1984 under the chairmanship of Monsieur Mantelot all the resolutions put forward by the Board were adopted.

The dividend was fixed at Frs 4.00, the same as in the previous year which, with the tax of Frs 2.00 already paid to the Treasury, produces a total income of Frs 6.00. Payment will be made on 18 July against presentation of coupon No 14.

Notes:  
1. The comparative figure for taxation has been restated to reflect the effective tax rate applicable to the whole of 1983, as shown by the 1983 accounts.  
2. The £15.8m charge for Extraordinary items includes £14.4m in respect of the reduction in the Group's deferred tax asset consequent upon the changes in the structure of UK corporate taxation proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget Statement in March, 1984.  
3. The current cost profit before taxation was £68m (1983 £56m) after allowing for a gearing adjustment of £6m (1983 £7m).

By order of the Board  
Peter M Davies  
Group Secretary

12th July, 1984

Imperial Group plc, Imperial House, 1 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7HB



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*(continued)*







**By Jenny MacArthur**

**More equestrianism, page 25**



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# Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

## BBC 1

- 6.00 **Coastal AM**.  
6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Pam Britton. News from Debbie Rice at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 8.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, and 10.15; television choice at 8.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.15 and 8.15; gardening advice between 7.30 and 7.45; pop music news between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes at 8.30; food and cookery hints between 8.30 and 9.00.  
8.00 **Summer Heat**. Russell Harty in Bard country - putting on the Avon, riding penny farthings and experiencing a hot day in the Cotswolds. 10.30 **Play School**.  
10.55 **Cricket: Third Test**. Peter West introduces coverage of the second day's play in the game at Headingley between England and the West Indies.  
1.00 **News Afternoon** with Richard Whitmore. The weather prospects from Ian McCaskill. 1.22 **Regional News** from London and SE coast. Friday report followed by subtitles. 1.25 **The Flump**. A See-Saw programme for the very young.  
1.40 **Cricket: Third Test**. Further coverage of the second day's play in the match between England and the West Indies. 4.18 **Regional News** (not London).  
4.30 **Play School**, presented by Ben Thomas. 4.45 **Wacky Races**. Paul McDowell reports from New York on children's television. A new service that is classified by five minutes. Episodes seven of the drama series set in New Zealand at the turn of the century (1). 5.30 **News**.  
5.40 **Sixty Minutes**. Jan Lennings with the national and international news at 5.40; weather at 5.45; regional magazines at 5.55; news headlines at 5.58.  
6.40 **Tom and Jerry Double Bill**.  
6.55 **Doctor Who**. Peter Davison in the second and last part of the adventure. The King's Demons (1) (Coastal first page 170).  
7.20 **Fame**. Lydia becomes dance teacher to a professional basketball team while Doris shocks Shorofsky when she refuses to perform for a Jewish audience.  
8.10 **International Athletics** from Crystal Palace. Coverage of the Peugeot Talbot Games in which competitors from China, Russia, the United States and Great Britain are in the line-up.  
9.00 **News** with John Humphrys.  
9.25 **Stanley and Hutch**. The two policemen go to the assistance of a kindly deaf and dumb man who has been framed for murder by a jealous neighbour.  
10.15 **The Clunes**. Pig found the comedy series of Alan Shearer starring Nedwell as Harry, forever on the bottom rung of his ladder to success (1).  
10.48 **News** headlines and weather.  
10.50 **International Athletics**. Highlights from tonight's meeting at Crystal Palace.  
11.15 **Film: Spy Story** (1978) starring Michael Petrich and Philip Latham. A complex London Deighton story about the British intelligence agency and that of Russia, set against a background of nuclear war, with double agents, double crosses and look-alikes. Directed by Lindsay Shorrock. Ends at 1.00.

## tv-am

- 6.25 **Good Morning Britain**. Presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Jayne Irving at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 8.35 and 7.35; week-end's best buys at 8.40 and 8.45; evening news at 8.45; weekend and traffic news at 8.55, 9.15 and 9.45; guests, Peter Davison and Sandra Dickinson at 7.40 and 8.15; Billy Joel pop video at 7.50; holiday advice from Alison Rice at 8.25; the Great Gas For Summer at 8.55 and 9.07.  
1.25 **Thames news headlines** followed by **Seaside Street** 10.25 **Carson**. Top the Music singing the incomparable Mr. McGee.

## ITV/LONDON

- 8.25 **Thames news headlines** followed by **Seaside Street** 10.25 **Carson**. Top the Music singing the incomparable Mr. McGee.  
10.30 **Film: Emergency** (1983) starring Glyn Houston as the policeman on an errand of mercy to find a rare blood group in order to save a young girl's life. Directed by Ridley Scott. 11.45 **Eastenders** - a Changing Culture. A profile of the Eastenders of Munkins Island in the Baring Sea.  
12.00 **Champion of the Week** (1). 12.10 **Rebels** introduces the story of the King Who Loved to Change His Clothes 12.30 **Home Style**. The first of a six-part series about interior furnishing and design. Presented by Paul Burnett and Hilary Green.  
1.00 **News** 1.30 **Thames news** with Steve Clark. 1.30 **About Britain**. An extremely noisy St. Peter Port as powerboats practice for the Peter Pan Powerboat Race. 2.40 **Look What's Talking**. David Bailey talks to Larry Grayson about his life and career.  
2.50 **Film: Smokecreen** (1984) starring Peter Vaughan. Thriller in which Vaughan plays an insurance investigator investigating a mysterious accident in the south of England. Directed by Jim O'Connell. 3.30 **Cartoon Time**.  
4.30 **Rebels**. A repeat of the programme shown at 12.10. 4.40 **The Moon** (1). 4.45 **Emu's All-Live Pink Windmill Show**. A new series starring Rod Hull and his unpredictable pet. 5.15 **The Young Doctors**.  
5.45 **News** 6.00 **The 6 O'Clock Show**. Michael Aspel and his team take to the Thames and present the show, complete with audience, from a riverboat.  
7.00 **Winner Take All**. Quiz game show presented by Jimmy Tarbuck.  
7.30 **Simon and Simon**. The two detectives are hired by a Second World War veteran to help him trace the 6-25 he plotted during the conflict.  
8.30 **Pull the Other One**. Comedy series starring Michael Elphick, Susan Tracy and Lila Kaye as a grandeur in the underworld of the underworld. (Crude first page 170).  
9.00 **Shine On Harvey Moon**. Comedy series about an ex-RAF corporal trying to re-build his life in post-war London.  
10.00 **News** followed by London news headlines.  
10.30 **Film: Frankenstein and the Monster From Hell** (1973) starring Peter Cushing as Frankenstein who is joined in the eternal twilight by one of his followers. Together they create a creature from Hell. Directed by Terence Fisher.  
12.10 **1 Spz**. Light-hearted spy adventures starring Robert Culp and Eric Roby (1).  
1.00 **Night Thoughts**.

## BBC 2

- 6.05 **Open University: Maths**. Differential Equations. 8.30 **The Future of the State**. 8.55 **Learning from the Future**. 7.20 **A Master of Geometry**. 7.45 **Kristina of a Quiet Reaction**. Ends at 8.10.  
8.00 **Cricket: Third Test**. Further coverage of the second day of the match between England and the West Indies. The Evening Double Glazing Trophy from Hilda Viner and the Lawrence Bayley International Golf Classic from The Betty. Sutton Coldfield. The commentators there are Harry Carpenter, Peter Allen, Chris Clark, Bruce Critchley and Alan Vane.  
8.25 **News summary** with subtitles.  
8.30 **The Year of the Balloon**. A documentary about last year's event to celebrate 200 years of ballooning. The French paid tribute to the two men who flew the Montgolfier brothers' designed craft over the rooftops of Paris in November 1783. Written and narrated by Brian Thompson (1).  
7.20 **America**. The penultimate programme of Alister Cooke's personal history of the growth of his adopted country. Alister Cooke discusses American involvement in the Second World War and in various conflicts since 1945 (1).  
8.10 **My Music**. Steve Raine tests the musical knowledge of Frank Muir and his team-mates John Amis and Ian Wallace, captained by David Norman.  
8.35 **Gardeners' World** from the Starting from Scratch garden at Barnet, where last autumn the team began to transform a rubble-filled plot. Tonight Geoff Hamilton, Clay Jones and Anne Mayo put the finishing touches to their masterpiece - selecting and planting the permanent shrubs and herbaceous plants.  
9.00 **Rhoda**. A programme for the arrival of her daughter, Rhoda, and her husband, John, to the family. What is she going to do? Starring Nancy White, 1983. Robert Alda, the father of Alan Alda, as Joe's father.  
9.25 **Women of Our Century**. The late Dame Flora Robson is interviewed by Joanna Lumley. Dame Flora talks about her life and her career which spanned half a century (see Choice).  
10.00 **Cricket: Third Test**. Highlights of the second day's play in the match between England and the West Indies.  
10.35 **Newsnight**.  
11.20 **International Show Jumping**. Highlights of this afternoon's action at Hickstead. Introduced by David Vine. Ends at 12.00.  
1.00 **Night Thoughts**.

## CHANNEL 4

- 2.30 **Channel Four Racing** from Royal Ascot. Coverage of four races: the Philip Morris International Stakes (2.40); the Lillie Langstaff Stakes (3.15); the 2,000 Guineas (3.45); and the 1,000 Guineas (4.15).  
4.30 **Cartoon Carnival**.  
5.00 **Blockbusters**. Bob Holmes is the questionmaster for another round of the general knowledge quiz for 16 to 18-year-olds (1).  
5.30 **The Addams Family**. Cousin Itt's dreamy about lovely air hostesses leads Mordca and Gomez to believe that it will make a perfect vocalised counselor for an airline.  
6.00 **Big Band**. The television premiere of a concert recorded last October at the Royal Albert Hall featuring Stan Kenton and the Baritone.  
7.00 **Channel Four News**.  
7.20 **The Games in Question**. Part two of the four-part series tracing the evolution of the modern Olympic Games. Tonight's programme examines how, even from the early part of the century, the Games have been a focus for nationalism. Among the archive film are glimpses of Harold Abrahams and Liddel competing in the 1924 Paris Olympics and extracts from Lin Rutherford's classic film of the 1936 Berlin Olympic Games.  
8.00 **A Week in Politics**. The first programme of the series is devoted to the question of Ministers: do they have time to run the country or are they too busy? Auriel Stevens talks to two who are in harness - Michael Heseltine and Norman Fowler and to two who have been ministers - Gerald Kaufman and Joel Barnett.  
8.40 **What the Papers Say**. Freelance journalist Geoffrey Hodgson casts a critical eye over the week's happenings from the national press.  
9.00 **Babble**. Celebrity word game presented by Peter Purves.  
9.30 **Gardeners' Calendar**. Road show, introduced by Bob Smithies from Liverpool's International Garden Festival where members of the North Western Rose Society question Royal Horticultural Society experts.  
10.00 **Love, Sidney**. American comedy series.  
10.30 **Feeling Better**. Doctor Judy Greenwood talks about hysterectomies.  
11.20 **Film: The Man Upstairs** (1958) starring Richard Attenborough as the lodger in a boarding house who attacks a policeman and then barricades himself in his room. Directed by Don Chaffey (see Choice).  
12.55 **Closedown**.

## CHOICE

For jolly oddities like Loughton at an Old Vic party, beautifully stewed in a paper hat. Towards the end, Dame Flora Robson responds to Joanna Lumley's foolish questions with far more intelligence than they deserve. Throughout, we sense her strong-minded dedication to the acting craft; even when Robson worked during the Depression as a welfare officer for the Shredded Wheat factory in Welwyn Garden City, she was staging the employees' amateur productions. She talks about technique, about Errol Flynn, Paul Robeson, and Charles Laughton (his advice on film acting was "Make your face a pudding"). Lumley's questions seem innocuous, there is apt visual material to illustrate Robson's memories: stage photos; a tiny clip from the 1938 film *Poison*.

Flora Robson, Joanna Lumley (BBC2, 9.25pm)

## Radio 4

- 6.00 **News briefing**. Weather. 6.10 **Farming Today**. 6.30 **News**. 6.45 **Prayer**. 6.55 **News**. 7.00 **News**. 7.15 **News**. 7.30 **News**. 7.45 **News**. 8.00 **News**. 8.15 **News**. 8.30 **News**. 8.45 **News**. 9.00 **News**. 9.15 **News**. 9.30 **News**. 9.45 **News**. 10.00 **News**. 10.15 **News**. 10.30 **News**. 10.45 **News**. 11.00 **News**. 11.15 **News**. 11.30 **News**. 11.45 **News**. 12.00 **News**. 12.15 **News**. 12.30 **News**. 12.45 **News**. 1.00 **News**. 1.15 **News**. 1.30 **News**. 1.45 **News**. 2.00 **News**. 2.15 **News**. 2.30 **News**. 2.45 **News**. 3.00 **News**. 3.15 **News**. 3.30 **News**. 3.45 **News**. 4.00 **News**. 4.15 **News**. 4.30 **News**. 4.45 **News**. 5.00 **News**. 5.15 **News**. 5.30 **News**. 5.45 **News**. 6.00 **News**. 6.15 **News**. 6.30 **News**. 6.45 **News**. 7.00 **News**. 7.15 **News**. 7.30 **News**. 7.45 **News**. 8.00 **News**. 8.15 **News**. 8.30 **News**. 8.45 **News**. 9.00 **News**. 9.15 **News**. 9.30 **News**. 9.45 **News**. 10.00 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